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TEXAS IN LINE

S. L. P. NOMINATES LEITNER TO BE ITS STANDARD BEARER.

Places Presidential Electors and Congressional Candidates Also in the Field—Issues A Stinging, Well-Written Manifesto to the Working Class of the Lone Star State.

San Antonio, Texas, August 16.—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Texas was held in San Antonio on Saturday, August 6, 1904, at headquarters of Section San Antonio. It was called to order by the Secretary of the State Executive Committee, Frank Leitner, and, after disposing of routine matters (report of secretary, electing San Antonio as the seat of the State Executive Committee for the next two years, etc.), it proceeded to make nominations for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Presidential Electors.

Section San Antonio reported that on the last Saturday in July it had met in district convention (in accordance with the new Terrell election law) and nominated a candidate for the fourteenth Congressional district.

A Committee consisting of Comrades Chas. Werner, Robert Starch and Frank Leitner was appointed to draw up an address to the workingmen of Texas, said address to be published in the official organ of the Party and to be printed in leaflet form by the N. Y. Labor News Co. in large numbers for distribution throughout the state. Following is the address drawn up by the committee and approved of by the convention:

The Socialist Labor Party of Texas, a convention assembled, affirms its allegiance to the platform adopted by the National Convention held in New York City July 2-9, 1904, and heartily endorses the document emanating from that body which defines the attitude of the S. L. P. towards Trade Unions, as a view of the fact that the national platform, which will be found appended to this, expresses the collective aim of the Party throughout the Union and consequently is applicable to every State thereof, the convention abstains from formulating a special State platform and instead issues the following:

MANIFESTO TO THE WORKING CLASS OF TEXAS!

Within a few months you will be lining up at the ballot box, to exercise your constitutional right as citizens of this great country of ours. OURS did we say? Although frequently used, that term is surely a misnomer. How much of this country do you possess, fellow wage workers? Where is YOUR land, YOUR waterways, YOUR mines, YOUR railroads, YOUR factories, YOUR shops, FOUR places of distribution? Come to think, you may own a two by four shack, if you have stunted yourself and famished for years in order to become a property owner, but the portion of OUR country you own is so small as to be almost laughable if it were not so sad. And at every Labor Day celebration, at every political pow wow and smoker you are told by some sleek politicians, who need your vote, or some of their hirelings, (very often from your own rank) that LABOR produces all WEALTH; by what magic then comes that wealth produced by YOU (all except the land) into the possession of another class, smaller in numbers?

If you have never given the matter the study it deserves, although you ought to have been struck long since by the apparent contradiction in your quality as wealth producer and wealth-owner, let us solve the riddle for you.

That numerically small class, the capitalist class owns and controls to-day the tools and machinery which are necessary to produce the necessities of life—food, clothing and shelter. This machinery of production has grown to such gigantic proportions that nowadays it is not only beyond reach of the individual workman but we see individual capitalists and corporate concerns go down in defeat in their struggle to compete with the Titans of modern industry, the Trusts, the highest developed tool of production. But you must live, fellow wage workers, and since you cannot set up shop for yourself you are COMPELLED to work for the capitalist class.

In other words, you must sell your labor power, and by that act class yourself as a COMMODITY, seeing that your labor power is indivisible from the commodity which it produces. Realizing the merchandise char-

acter of your labor-power you must admit that it is bound to be subject to the same laws that govern the price of all commodities, namely, the law of supply and demand.

Through the constantly increased introduction of labor saving (and displacing) machinery in production the demand for your labor has steadily decreased while the supply has grown so immense as to create a vast standing army of unemployed, which is used by the capitalist class as a club to beat down your wages. To whom of you, applying for a job, does not this phrase sound familiar: "If the wages we offer you don't suit you, why, there are hundreds more, too glad to work for us at the price."

"But," we hear you say, "we have the unions who have helped us to raise our wages!" Yes, in times of so-called prosperity the unions have done so—NOMINALLY, because the increased price of the necessities of life then more than counteracted the wage increase. Now look at the other picture, your condition during an industrial crisis, like the one upon us now. Every strike for better and against reduced wages is lost, on account of the untold thousands of unemployed, augmented by the retrenchments in the large industries and transportation companies, and when you and yours become too unruly for your masters, lockouts on a large scale occur.

Do you realize the power the capitalist class has over you? When they turn the key in the doors of the factories, shops, etc., they leave you to beg, steal or starve. When you rebel against such conditions and get too boisterous your masters invoke the strong arm of the law against you, and have at their beck and call all the powers of government to bend you into submission. And who gave them that power to be used against you? YOU, fellow wage workers, by voting the ticket of either of the old political parties at every recurring election, caught by the promises of this, that or the other unscrupulous politician or by the false economic issues raised by them.

Remember, you will ever move in the same vicious circle during your life time: wage slave yourself, your wife, your children,—to-day union men, tomorrow scabs. And at every election you sign your OWN bill of sale as life long slaves to your masters, the capitalist class, by voting the ticket of the parties of this class, NEITHER of which stands for the abolition of wage slavery, the ONLY way out of your misery.

Break away from your old habits of voting the Democratic or Republican ticket (or any other old political party for that matter) because your fathers were Democrats, etc., don't let the dead rule the living. In days of your raddies the economic conditions were different, they knew what was to their material interest and voted accordingly. Go and do likewise.

The only party that stands fairly and squarely for the interests of the working class is the Socialist Labor Party; it invites you to march under its banner to the ballot box, where you outnumber your exploiters ten to one; seize the reins of government and use it to YOUR interests by making CAPITAL (the land and machinery of production) the collective property of the working class.

Put an end to the barbaric struggle of to-day, the strikes, lockouts, boycotts with their train of appalling misery. Be MEN, strike at the ballot box against your exploiters, BOYCOTT the capitalist class at the BALLOT BOX and you will be free men in the fullest sense of the word. The working class will then have accomplished its historic mission. Do it while that powerful weapon, the ballot, is still in your grasp and don't forget that already many of your brethren have been disfranchised because under the cursed capitalist system many useful workers are driven hither and thither in search of employment, modern Ahasvers.

We know that this or the next few elections cannot bring about the desired result, but remember, that it is better to strike one blow at the time at your fetters than to march to the polling place listless at every election and fasten them with one more rivet, until they become unbreakable.

Which will be your choice: Socialism and Freedom (political and economic) or Capitalism and eternal wage slavery?

Here is your ticket:

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

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THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

French Socialists Meet at Lille and Express the Hope that It Will Turn a New Page—De Leon Addresses the Assemblage in French—Lafargue, Guesde, and Others Make Inspiring and Uncompromising Speeches—The Outlook As To What Will Be Done At Amsterdam.

Lille, France, August 9, 1904.—The Amsterdam International Congress is not yet officially opened. That will happen on the 14th instant. But the precursor thereto is now under way in this city. It is this year's national congress of the "Parti Socialiste de France"—the Socialist Party of France, which is the name adopted by the bona fide Socialist groups of France since the Millerandist confusionists forced these groups to consolidate. The congress, or convention, has important questions in hand, not the least of which is the demand that is to be made at Amsterdam on the fatal Kautsky Resolution of four years ago. The convention will open this morning. Last evening a magnificent demonstration greeted the occasion.

A monster procession of workmen of this city, preceded by a band and torches met the assembled delegates before the railway station, and led them to the spacious hall of the workmen's headquarters (Hotel des Syndicats). Invited by Paul Lafargue to assist at the sessions of the convention, I came down from Antwerp and marched beside Lafargue in the procession. The cheers of the multitude, that lined the line of march, at the sight of their delegates told volumes in favor of the "narrow" and "impossibilist" propaganda, agitation and organization of the P. S. de F. It was a truly inspiring sight. Needless to say, both the processionists and the masses along the route sang continuously; it is the French style. The principal songs were "L'Internationale" and endless varieties of the "Carmagnole." The procession wended its way, on purpose, I suspect, by the houses of leading party members and objectionable capitalists. Need I add that deafening were the cheers with which the former were greeted, and the howls and cat calls bestowed upon the latter? I noticed that the motormen on the tramways along the line joined in these manifestations.

The meeting hall at the workmen's headquarters is arranged like a theatre with two tiers of balconies. The delegates had seats on the platform. The meeting was opened with song, in which the whole closely packed mass in the audience joined.

The chairman, Henri Ghesquiere, opened the meeting with a review of the situation in France, and then introduced in succession the following speakers:

Delory, former Socialist mayor of

Lille, and now member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Dubreuilh, the National Secretary of the party.

Greffier, delegate from Isere.

Walter, delegate from St. Denis.

Cachin, delegate from Gironde.

Mrs. Sorgue, delegate from Avignon.

Piger, delegate from Loire.

Grossier, of Paris, former deputy.

Lafoul, delegate from Lorraine.

Daniel De Leon, delegate to the International Congress of Amsterdam from the Socialist Labor Party of America.

Rubanovitch, delegate to the International Congress of Amsterdam from the Revolutionist party of Russia.

Bouvier, deputy of Montceau.

Bracke, Secretary of the Exterior of the party.

Roussel, present Mayor of Ivry.

De la Porte, present deputy of Sevres.

Bryfus, delegate of Belfort.

Paul Lafargue, of Paris.

Faure, of Dordogne.

Myrhen, of Haute Vienne.

Constans, present deputy for Allier.

Jules Guesde, delegate of Paris.

The delegates were introduced in the order given and with a few fitting words. The speeches were generally short. So was mine. I found it advisable to speak in French, and I said:

"Mr. President and you, revolutionary Socialist proletariat of the North of France—

"On my way to the International Congress of Amsterdam, as the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America, I received from the illustrious Paul Lafargue an invitation to assist at your national convention, the convention of the Parti Socialiste de France, here in Lille. I have come. Had my party in America known of this opportunity, I know it would have instructed me to greet you in its name. I know I act agreeable to its wishes, in greeting you, the revolutionist Socialists of France, as now I do; and in the name of the Socialist Labor Party to assure you that, when the hour shall have struck, America will do her duty. Perchance, on that day, this generation may witness the spectacle witnessed by the generation of 1776—France side by side with America. In 1776, the oncoming capitalist revolution forced the hand of the then feudal government of France, compelling it to marshal itself with America when America rung the tocsin for the downfall of feudalism. I, for one, among my comrades in America, cast my eyes in Europe upon revolutionist France. Perchance, when the American revolutionary generation of to-day will, in its turn, ring the tocsin for the downfall of capitalism, this generation will see the spectacle of revolutionary France, the revolutionary Socialist proletariat of France, rising simultaneously beside us."

"But I have not come to Lille to speak. I have come to see and to hear. And when I return to America I shall be able to report to my party the French shading of that central principle upon

which both the Parti Socialiste de France and the Socialist Labor Party of America are founded, labor, struggle, and are bound to triumph."

It would take too long to sum up the short and the long speeches of the delegates giving interesting though local accounts of the movement. Two of these speeches—those of Lafargue and of Guesde—I think it well to sum up.

After having described the recent setback received by the Parti Socialiste de France, Lafargue said in substance:

"Now look at the Social Democratic party of Germany. For the last fifteen years it has steadily grown in votes. How is that? The reason is that while the German party is a Socialist party, yet it is especially a 'party of opposition.' Within that party are found all the reform aspirations of the German Empire. There is no other party for them to go to. Consequently all the intelligence of Germany is in that party. It is otherwise in France. The reform bourgeois aspirations here have their parties. We are, consequently, not a party of 'opposition,' but a party of 'revolution.' With such a party ups and downs are inevitable. But every seeming defeat is a signal for renewed efforts; while every single victory of our enemies wounds them in their vitals."

Guesde, who closed the meeting, said in substance:

"There is but one Socialism. Behind it alone is organized and can be organized the proletariat. Socialism knows no compromise. Whoever deals with the enemy betrays the workingman. In this struggle we are hit hard, it is true. But thus, we, who were iron, now have become steel. An international congress is about to be held. We shall see whether elsewhere also such progress has been made, whether the music of the phrase has at last been silenced by experience. I hope that at Amsterdam a new page will be turned, that none but revolutionist Socialism will be recognized."

Guesde's speech was punctuated with an applause that was of unmistakable tone.

In connection with his utterances I should also mention the speech of Marcel Cachin, the delegate from Gironde. He climaxed his arguments with the expression of the hope that at Amsterdam all the fusionists and confusionists will be fired out, and the international movement cleanse itself, the same as the Parti Socialiste de France did.

Nevertheless, from several other delegates I learn that there is little hope of a straight standing being taken at Amsterdam. The reason they give for this is that neither Austria, nor part of Italy, nor Holland, nor Belgium would be disposed to go so far. A majority of the Congress of Amsterdam, it is claimed, will do everything to avoid a rupture. Some few admit that eventually a rupture is bound to take place.

Last night's demonstration looked essentially like an S. L. P. demonstration.

DANIEL DE LEON.

COX AT ZEIGLER

Vice-Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Labor Party Visits "The Colorado of Illinois" and Addresses The Miners—Makes Predictions That Are Immediately Verified—S. L. P. Men Now Greeted With Respect, Where They Were Formerly Stoned.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

Duquoin, Ill., August 16.—Zeigler or "The Colorado of Illinois," as it was termed in the Sunday issue of the Daily People, August 7, was visited by me. The description, as given by The People as to the Leiter holdings, and the transactions in connections therewith, is correct, but there is a distinction between this and the Colorado affair, in that this affair originated in the crazy brain of Joseph Leiter; and, at the first conclusion one would say that it will end in this same crazy brain and that he (Jos. Leiter), will go down in defeat in this instance, as he did in the wheat deal in Chicago; but when we take into consideration some of the moves made on the checker board previous to Jos. Leiter's crazy move, we can detect a resemblance in them that may develop Zeigler even into a worse effect on working class conditions than the Colorado affair.

Let us examine some of these previous moves and connect them with the ones made since the lockout of the Zeigler

miners. First, let us quote from a booklet issued by the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, in reference to a decision reached by the Appellate Court of Cook County, Ill., against the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Brass Moulders' and Brass Workers' International Union of North America, the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, in the Kellogg Switchboard Company case.

The above unions struck for the enforcement of an agreement, this agreement being the basis upon which Judge Adams rendered his decision in the case.

Article I of this agreement reads as follows:

"The party of the first part hereby agrees to employ none but members of the aforesaid organizations, or those who carry the regular working cards of the said organizations, provided the various crafts will furnish such competent help as may be required by the party of the first part within twenty-four hours after notification."

An injunction was issued by Judge Holdom against the employees of the Kellogg Switchboard Company upon the grounds that such an agreement or contract was a violation of the criminal code; a part of the decision is as follows: (Mathews vs. The People, 202, Ill., 389); the court, discussing the constitutionality of the free employment agency act says, (page 401).

"It is now well settled that the privilege of contracting is both a liberty and a property right. Liberty includes the right to make and enforce contracts, because the right to make and enforce contracts is included in the right to acquire property. Labor is property. To deprive the laborer and the employer of this right to contract with another is to violate Section II of Article 2 of the constitution of Illinois, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

"The agreements in question, would, if executed, tend to create a monopoly in favor of the members of the different unions, to the exclusion of workmen, not members of such unions, and are, in this respect, unlawful. Contracts tending to create a monopoly are void. The legislature of the State cannot create a monopoly. The purpose of the strikers is in violation of the criminal code, which provides as follows:

"Section 158: 'If any two or more persons shall combine for the purpose of depriving the owner or possessor of property of its lawful use and management, or of preventing, by threats, suggestions of danger, or by any unlawful means, any person from being employed by or obtaining employment from any such owner or possessor of property, on such terms as the parties concerned may agree upon, such persons so offending

shall be fined not exceeding \$500 or confined in the county jail not exceeding six months.'"

What has this to do with the Zeigler case? It has this to do with it, that, while the agreement between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers, which was submitted to Leiter as the only condition under which his former employes (those whom he ordered out and are now living in tents), would continue at work, has no specific statement that none but members of this union shall be employed, yet it is a well known fact that nowhere in the State of Illinois where this agreement is in effect (and it is in effect in every mine in the State, except one outside of Zeigler), can one work in these mines unless he be a member of the union. While the superintendent has full power to hire whom he please, yet, should a man thus hired refuse to become a member of the union he could not go to work; hence, it is practically the same as if this clause was in the agreement, especially upon the side of the union and the court would so decide. Hence, the injunction in the Zeigler case is likened by Judge Humphrey unto the one in the Kellogg case, as stated in both, for temporary protection until the law could be enforced.

The Zeigler miners will be surprised on the 15th of next month when they present their petition with 800 signatures against this injunction—when they butt up against this law—to find that no injunction is needed, but that they are violators of law for having presented their agreement to Mr. Leiter and can be dealt with the same as if the injunction continued. Herein lies the test; and all the coal operators in the State, when Mr. Leiter reaches this point, can follow suit without any injunction and with one stroke the closed mine can be abolished, and upon the refusal of the union to allow a non-union man to work, the members so acting can be arrested and slammed into jail for violation of the criminal code.

The next move on the board to be noticed is that the Citizens' Industrial Association is organized for the purpose of abolishing the closed shop, and thus kill the pure and simple union, which is rightly termed, "a job controlling institution."

The actions of this Citizens' Alliance in Colorado serve as an example. They offer assistance to those fighting the unions, presenting this law as a club. Leiter, being a crazy freak, has taken it up and, from what can be learned, he enjoys the fight. He is now living with his men, herded in the stockade, puts on miners' clothes and goes down into the mine, coming out black and smoky as the rest. In talking with him about the affair he laughs. His conduct shows it is fun for him, like a boy undergoing great privations and running great risks of losing his life to play a trick on some one.

It is reasonable to suppose that Leiter belongs to the Citizens' Alliance, and they are supporting him. In this sense Zeigler can be termed "the Colorado of Illinois," but there can be found no traces of a political move as in Colorado. There are no members of the middle class to be squeezed out, as was done in Colorado; but, beginning with the moves of Leiter, it is distinctly shown that he is seeking a pretext to get the miners slaughtered.

In talking with a machinist leaving the stockade yesterday he said that men working there are professional strike breakers, and had been employed two weeks before Leiter's scale was submitted to the miners and paid wages and board in Chicago; that he (the machinist) was brought there under the false pretence that there was no strike, etc. All men classified as laborers are getting \$2.50 per day for ten hours. Skilled workmen are getting from three to four dollars; but no skilled workmen will remain over two days and is offered higher wages to stay. Coal is not being hoisted as has been reported by the press and only about seventy men altogether not miners, but green "daggers" or weaklings from large cities—where they are trying to get men through agencies.

Thirty odd men that had been corralled by an agency in St. Louis last week, and to whom tickets were furnished to Zeigler, on reaching the East St. Louis side deserted. Five two dollar bills had been given them to return to St. Louis, and, it is reported, they tried to play the same game again.

It was reported that the pumping station was fired on last Friday evening, and one of the guards shot. A miner was arrested and sent to Springfield; but the facts in the case are that the guards

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WISCONSIN AGITATION

S. L. P. CARRYING IT ON WITH MORE SUCCESS THAN EVER BEFORE.

Milwaukee The Storm Center of the State—S. D. P. Rapidly Landing in The Political Ash Barrel—One of Its Aldermen (Melms) Voted In Favor of Railroad Corporation—Typical Meetings.

(Special Correspondence.)

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 14.—It is time to inform the comrades as to what has been done of late in the Badger State and the Cream City, in the line of agitation work for the emancipation of the wage slave class. In the state, outside of Milwaukee, we have already done more than ever before, although but one speaker has thus far been sent through the state, Comrade Charles H. Chase, who closed his tour shortly before the national convention. In so far as state agitation is concerned we did in the past see a few speakers making flying trips, such, for instance as Keinard, now expelled; Hickey, who instead of addressing a meeting arranged at Racine, slept to recover from an overdose of intoxicants; Pepin, who did not know how to get up a meeting, etc.; but since 1894, when I joined the Party, nor prior to that time, as the records show, have we had the agitation we have now. That we do not have strong Sections in the state outside of Milwaukee, is due to industrial conditions: Milwaukee, a city with diversified industries, offers better opportunities for the maintenance of a Section that will breast the storm of the foe without and within and yet stand pat. Thus it became possible that Section Milwaukee, though held back for a time in this stronghold of the Social Democratic party misleaders under the mask of Socialism, was able not only to hold its own, but to forge ahead as soon as the bogus party, by its logical development, showed what it was made of. Its exposure is now all the more rapid and it will take but a short time for the S. D. P. to land where the Populists landed—in the political ash-barrel.

All this is evidenced by our street meetings, held regularly every week. No meetings are held but what from 200 to 300 people listen to the addresses of Comrade Carl Oberken, a new addition to our force of speakers, and to Comrade F. R. Wilke, who knows how to hold his audience. Further proof is to be found in the sale of literature. There is not a meeting at which we do not sell at least 15 pamphlets and secure several subscribers to the Party press and the leaflets, distributed at every meeting, are eagerly taken. At the last three meetings, for instance, we disposed of 50 "Behind the Scenes," 32 "What Means This Strike?" 24 "Reform or Revolution" and sundry single pamphlets; and at the last meeting but one, we disposed, besides, of 15 German pamphlets.

A rather funny incident occurred on Saturday, August 13, at the corner of Second street and Grand avenue. The daily papers had had announcements to the effect that the S. D. P. would hold a meeting at the aforesaid corner on the date mentioned, the very place where we hold our meetings regularly and were to hold them again on that date, having invited our audience at the previous meeting. When we arrived with our ammunition, we found on the scene sundry adherents of Mr. Victor L. Berger, who were just waiting, their speaker not having arrived. We quickly secured a soap box, put it in place, and brushed aside their attempted objections, on the principle of "first come, first served" Comrade Carl Oberken mounted the box and for the next half hour called the attention of the rapidly gathering audience to the mission of the S. L. P. After him came Comrade Wilke, who held down the box for two and a half hours, drawing an audience of over 300 and so deeply interested were they that, when the fire department rushed past with clanging bells in answer to a call, compelling the speaker to remove his box, temporarily, the audience remained unshaken, none rushing off to see the fire. The speaker then pointed out the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. He showed how Victor L. Berger brought the famous (?) armory renovator, James F. Carey, to Milwaukee to help out Berger on the stump; how Millerand, whom they call their

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SOCIALISM AND THE CAPITALIST PRESS

AN OBSTACLE TO TRUE CIVILIZATION ANALYZED

(By GOTTHOLD OLLENDORFF.)

Where tares and weeds abound, useful plants cannot flourish, and those remnants of the primeval forest, the stumps of giant trees, must be removed before the plow can prepare the soil for the seeds of the "staff of life." "Prepare the way," cried Isaiah, that towering figure, that truly inspired prophet of the old testament, who could clearly foresee the time "when the sword will be made into a ploughshare and the lion will lay down next to the lamb"—when the incentive for wars would be no more, when exploiter and exploited would be a thing of the past: the time of Socialism.

The obstacles which capitalism has placed in the pathway of civilization must be annihilated before the goal of humanity, the social republic, can be reached. These obstacles are many. The giant trees, which Feudalism planted in the path: an all-powerful clergy and nobility, have been hewn down, still do we yet stumble over their stumps. Capitalism, in its exigencies and its desire of self-preservation, has thrown the heavy boulders of a servile judiciary and press into the roadway and surrounded these institutions with the nimbus of semi-sacredness. Here is a judge who obtains his position, not on account of his learning and integrity, but rather on account of his want of the latter qualification and his willingness to "return favors" to his political friends. No matter how unjust his decision may be, it is obeyed, and against him who dare say "no!" sentiment, passion and prejudice are invoked. The capitalist press, under the false color of advocate for the masses, invades the privacy of the home, misrepresents and lies, and when reproved or attacked therefore, at once produces a fetich, inscribed "The liberty of the Press" and lo and behold! the ignorant masses bow down and worship, hurling their anathema at the rash invader of the sacred circle.

It is the purport of this paper to show the utter worthlessness of the capitalist press as a promoter of true civilization, its pernicious influence upon the moral character of the people, its tendency towards the crippling of mentality, and its own total moral depravity.

I do not intend to enter into the consideration of such matters as the newspaper support of political candidates for financial reasons, or their "clubbing" for the payment of hushmoney for being "let alone." Much as these are matters of undisputable fact and of public knowledge, the proof positive of the existence of these abominations, for obvious reasons, it is well nigh impossible to establish.

I also will not go deeper into the blackguarding of financial and mercantile enterprises for the purpose of an enforced patronage of the advertising columns, although this practice is part of the daily routine of business with a great many "up-to-date" publications. Still, in this connection the antics of an "esteemed contemporary" which is at present flaying the trading stamp swindle should be mentioned. It may be only coincidence, that the advertisements of the department stores, using trading stamps, do not appear in the advertising part of this sheet, but should they ever do so, one may be certain that the moral indignation of the "esteemed contemporary" will disappear like the clouds of the southern sky on a summer day.

The "Harlem Local," another "esteemed contemporary" which, of course, does enjoy the patronage of the trading stamp companies and of the department stores using these stamps, says, in its issue of July 23d:—

"The ill-advised attacks of a certain daily newspaper, which has in recent years changed hands several times for obvious reasons, upon trustworthy merchants who have been issuing trading stamps, as an advertising inducement to secure more cash customers, has prompted the 'Harlem Local and Life' to investigate certain flimsy charges made by that paper, since several concerns have written to this paper to probe the matter. The following result in detail will therefore prove interesting:—

"First: The newspaper aforementioned has often sought, without success, to get the advertising of the big merchants all over the city who give away trading stamps.

"Second: That the newspaper then sought to get the stamp concerns to patronize its advertising columns."

I am not compelled to establish the absolute correctness of my assertions by circumstantial evidence such as adduced above, but I shall enter the enemy's camp and find ample proof right there. I pick up—not at random, for perchance a copy of the yellow Journal or of the Police Gazette might fall into my hands and partially might be charged

against me, and, furthermore, a stooping down as low as that would be entirely superfluous—I pick up the copy of a newspaper which boasts of its independence, integrity, veracity and high standing in general, and has a square in this city named after it, uptown. It is the issue of Sunday, August 1.

The paper proper, as my newsdealer hands it to me, is enveloped in the so-called comic section, which appellation in reality is the only truly comic attribute of this part of the publication. It is a medley of asinities of the "Buster Brown" variety and of foul witticisms of the following order:

Mabel—I am sorry I gave that rich old fellow up.

Edith—Why?

Mabel—The doctors did the same.

Here the most sacred instinct of man, that of propagation, is made the subject of flippant, callous remarks, and death itself is jeered at! Can there be anything more disgusting, more degrading? Still I will not go deeper into the absurdities and immoralities of this section, but leave its nauseating atmosphere for the more serious part of the paper.

The first part of the page of the main section is devoted to "Personals" and "Business Personals," and there is excellent reason for this from a capitalist standpoint. These advertisements are not of interest to the general public; they serve immoral purposes, with very little exception, either in a sexual or in a material sense, and this sheet, recognizing the necessity of these advertisers not to lose the slightest opportunity of acquaintanceship, with those of the readers interested, reserves for them the most prominent part of the paper, in consideration, of course, of most exorbitant rates. The rate of insertion under these headings is higher than that under any other classification, not alone in the sheet in question, but also in most any other "up-to-date" publication.

Need I cite specimens? Hardly. The page reeks with advertisements of a vile sort, advertisements which only the idiot can misunderstand and only the depraved can approve of, but the import of which, is not and cannot be a secret to the "wise guys" publishing this sheet.

Dare any one dispute if I accuse this sheet of turpitude, of the wilful endeavor, for financial reasons, to corrupt society and promote crime?

The following pages of this sheet mainly contain the news of the day, reports from the seat of war, spiced by the fertile imagination of the special correspondent, the usual account of the loss of life caused—not by the greed and indifference of capitalist exploiters—God forbid!—but by the "recklessness" of some workmen, of course—and last, but not least, the account of the every-day occurring filthy misdoings of some reverend defamer of the gospel.

Thus we reach the eighth, the editorial page, which—am I awake or am I dreaming?—is headed by—a sermon, a sermon extolling the beauty of meekness, love and faith, the accumulation of the riches of the next world and the spurning of those here below! and this by a paper which coins money by pandering to the lowest passions of man, which for truly filthy lucre on its first page actively promotes crime of all sorts. What an effrontery, what an hypocrisy, what an insult to any honest man! And how about the minister, who knows that he is hired as a decoy for no other purpose but to increase the circulation of this paper, to extend its baleful influence by deceiving the pure-minded as to its real character.

I pass the other editorials until I come to one headed "The Answer to a Timely Question," part of which reads as follows:

"This unfettered and impartial contingent is what may be truly called 'the people.' It is this contingent that is now weighing and comparing the imperialism for which Mr. Roosevelt stands with the constitutionalism represented by Judge Parker, and between them 'the people will have to decide.'"

"This unfettered and impartial contingent!" Is it worth while to comment on this silly joke? Is not the economical servitude of the workmen—forming 70 per cent. of the population—such that for fear of starvation they are only too anxious to do the bidding of the "boss" on election day? Does not a drink or a few dollars decide the vote of the starving unemployed? I do not excuse, but far be it also from me to accuse the latter, for above all laws stands that of self-preservation. These are the bare facts, as they exist and as they represent themselves to me, and it is therefore ridiculous, nay, it is more than that—when coming from such a well-informed source as the sheet in question, it is a malicious deception—when the existence of an "unfettered and impartial contingent" which decides

the result of the election, is asserted.

"The constitutionalism represented by Judge Parker!" Let me investigate this. Clause 3 of Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes," but nowhere does the constitution empower Congress to transfer this right to private individuals. Still the regulation of commerce has been usurped with the aid of corrupt politicians, by a few capitalists, all the means of transportation and communication, the mail excepted, are under their control, and the nomination of Mr. Parker has been dictated and forced through by these very people.

Does any sane person believe that Judge Parker has been nominated except upon his promise to be "a good boy" and uphold these people in this violation of the constitution?

It is preposterous and I can see the broad grin of the editor when he wrote this remarkable passage. It is the possession of this very power, which has so amazingly enlarged the pernicious sphere of influence of the capitalist class and correspondingly infringed upon the well-being of the working people.

I do not believe it is necessary for me to go further into the contents of this paper in order to prove the absolute truth of my assertions, although I have not exhausted by any means the supply of confirmatory statements contained therein. I certainly do not deny that a good deal of knowledge may be attained by the perusal of this paper, but I contend that it is not of such a character as will in any way be of practical value to the working people. It is not such which will show them their true position in modern society, but rather tends to deceive them on this point, and what is true of this, one of the foremost of capitalist papers, is true more or less of the whole capitalist press. Posing as the friend and advocate of the working people, the capitalist press, by this very hypocritical attitude, constitutes one of the most insidious foes of true civilization, every stumbling block in the path of progress: Socialism.

No effort, therefore, should be spared to counteract this evil influence; with main and might the only press guarding the interests of the masses should be pushed: the press of the Socialist Labor Party.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee, Massachusetts S. L. P., held at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, Sunday, August 14.

Session called to order by the secretary. Delegate Sweeney of Cambridge, elected chairman of the session, in the absence of the regular presiding officer, who asked that he be excused.

Roll call showed Sweeney, Berry, Richardson, Goodwin, Mortensen, Schugel and Englehardt, present. Quirk, Boyle and Nelson, absent. Greenman excused.

Records of regular meeting July 24, and special meeting of August 2, read and accepted.

Communications:—From Lowell, on the matter of agitation meetings, and another ordering stamps; stamps sent and correspondence filed. From Fall River, ordering stamps, etc.; stamps sent and correspondence filed. From John Duffy, notifying the General Committee of the election of officers of Section Lawrence, and stating that he will or is willing to speak at open air meetings for the party. Accepted and filed. From Lawrence, ordering due stamps; filed, stamps to be sent. From M. C. Luther, Holyoke, filed.

Secretary reported on the work done since the last meeting, and stated the reasons why he had not got out the financial report for the quarter; report accepted as progress and the secretary ordered to get out report at once.

Picnic Committee report that as soon as the balance of tickets, etc., of the July 16 picnic are at hand that final report will be made; accepted as report of progress.

Greater Boston Entertainment Committee report inability to find proper place for an intended outing, at this time, but will later report with more definite program; accepted as progress.

Under the head of new business it was voted that a committee of three be elected by this body to go over the State Constitution, making a list of recommendation thereon to be submitted to the conference for its action. Sweeney, Schugel, and Englehardt were elected as the committee. Secretary was ordered to write to the section members at large and ask if they desired a State leaflet gotten out, and if so how many each section will handle, with the understanding that each accompany each order sent by them to General Committee.

Adjourned.

Michael T. Berry,
Secretary,
Massachusetts S. L. P.

LABOR'S SHARE

PIDGIN'S STATISTICAL JUGGLING

EXPOSED—WHO OWNS THE

56.77 PER CENT?

Of the various agencies created by the capitalist class in defence of its interests, the so-called Bureau of Statistics of Labor is indeed a valuable adjunct. This is evidenced by the contents of the July "Labor Bulletin," No. 32, issued by the Massachusetts bureau, Chas. F. Pidgin, Chief.

In the Bulletin, an attempt is made to prove that Labor receives a larger share of the wealth produced than that which Socialists claim. To sustain his argument, Mr. Pidgin introduces a series of tables representing a portion of the manufacturing industries of Massachusetts, in which, we are told, "that stock used represents 56.77 per cent. of the selling price, wages paid 22.60 per cent., leaving 20.63 per cent. for expenses of all kinds and net profits; in other words, after the value of stock used is subtracted from the selling price, 43.23 per cent. of the selling price remains, of which Labor receives more than one-half (22.60 per cent.), while the employer has 20.63 per cent. from which he must pay salaries, rent of works, taxes, insurance, freight, interest, depreciation, selling expenses, losses by bad debts, and secure his profit" (Table III, Page 176.)

In another table, (p. 178.) Chief Pidgin computes the capitalists' net profit to be but \$1.18 average per week, out of which the now poverty-facing capitalist must build his numerous million-dollar palaces, construct his palatial yachts, keep his string of horses and women, buy up legislators, influence elections, and pay the "exorbitant" demands of Labor; for Mr. Pidgin distinctly tells us, (p. 178.) that from the \$1.18 profit per week which accrues to the employer the increase of wages must come, exclusive of the aforesaid personal expenses.

With Mr. Pidgin's employer making but \$1.18 per week out of his employee, how can such an employee, particularly if he be a pure and simpler, have the audacity to ask for an increase of wages! Aye, he is sufficiently incited with Gompersism, will he not even, henceforth, volunteer to give his employer a share of the 22.60 per cent. which Mr. Pidgin says is Labor's share!

Surely, such a workman whose 22.60 per cent. enables him to live in a hotel, clothed on the little-a-week plan, and fed on adulterated food diet ought to contribute some share towards his unfortunate (!) Brother Capital, who, to escape the rigors of severe weather must needs go South; who, to escape the fatigue of walking must import automobiles; who, to be on a social plane with the Sultan of Turkey must keep a harem, who, to keep his ill-gotten wealth wrung from the flesh of Labor must control the legislatures; who, to vie with the world's monarchs in the display of diamonds must crystallize the sweat-drops of his wage-slaves into necklaces for his wives, divorced, common-in-law, and otherwise; and all this to be done on a paltry 2.67 per cent., the manufacturer's NET profit left after deducting his business expenses!! (p. 178.)

But, queries the Socialist, if Labor gets 22.60 per cent., and Capital but 20.63 per cent., WHO GETS THE 56.77 PER CENT. that Mr. Pidgin carefully dismisses out of the discussion? Mr. Pidgin says the 56.77 per cent. represents the value of the stock.

Who owns that stock? Labor? No. Who owns the buildings? Labor? No. Who owns the land? Labor? No. Who owns the machinery? Labor? No. Who owns the product? Labor? No. Who owns the franchises? Labor? No. Who PRODUCES the 56.77 per cent.? Labor? YES.

But who OWNS the 56.77 per cent.? CAPITAL. Does any part of the 56.77 per cent. which represents the value of the stock that LABOR PRODUCED, and upon which Labor had to work in order to create the 43.23 per cent. from which it received its 22.60 per cent. belong to Labor under the present capitalist system of exploitation? Decidedly no.

Does not the 56.77 per cent. plainly say to the wage worker: "I am the 56.77 per cent. owned by Capital; work on me, wage slave, and produce 43.23 per cent. more value, and then, and then only, shall you be entitled to get your 22.60 per cent.?" For Mr. Pidgin states it as an "industrial axiom" that "The employee does not produce by his labor the full selling price of the goods, but only THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE VALUE OF THE STOCK USED AND THE SELLING PRICE."

What a gem of capitalist philosophy! Chief Pidgin makes no allowance as to who created the 56.77 per cent. value, his self-erected prop could not rest on such premises as that. He even ignores the possession of the 56.77 per cent., lest an admission that it was already in

the possession of the employer would expose the statistician's trick. It is not statistical ignorance on Pidgin's part, it is STATISTICAL CRIMINALITY.

We thus see, despite Mr. Pidgin's sand-throwing, that the employer POSSESSES 77.40 per cent. of the wealth produced, and Labor BUT 22.60 per cent. But to whom does Labor go in order to buy commodities? To the capitalist class who POSSESSES the commodities, LABOR, ALTHOUGH PRODUCING THE 100 PER CENT. IS FLEECE NOT ONLY IN ITS CAPACITY AS A PRODUCER, BUT ALSO AS A CONSUMER.

Again, on page 176, Mr. Pidgin compiles a table illustrating the average product of each employee compared with the average wages earned, yearly, and finds the value of the product to be \$2,137.00, and the wages to have been \$483.00. "But," says Mr. Pidgin, "\$1,213.00 represents a stock value with which Labor had no part in its creation."

Does Mr. Pidgin not know that Labor enters into the creation of all wealth, and has created the value to the stock upon which other labor is applied in the finishing of the commodity? It is the non-consideration of the important fact that Labor creates a value when applied to all things, whether in a raw or finished state, that leads Pidgin into leaving out the relation of Labor to the unfinished product.

The Socialist recognizes that the working class is robbed not merely of the 20.63 per cent. which Mr. Pidgin allows to the capitalist class, but also the 56.77 per cent. which Mr. Pidgin would have us believe was not produced by Labor. And not only is Labor robbed of the 77.40 per cent. but it must spend its allotted 22.60 per cent. upon the things which the capitalist class possesses, and which are the sole products of the working class, thus reducing Labor's share in its product, according to statistics of Carroll D. Wright in 1890, to a paltry 17 per cent.

To the Socialist only is this fact apparent; to the wage slave nurtured in the belief that Capital is entitled to its share, such statistics as furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor are but to mislead him into the delusion that the share of Capital and Labor is equal, and that, therefore, their interests are identical, a delusion which but more firmly binds him as a wage slave by blurring the class lines, which, economically, are becoming more pronounced.

The Socialist Labor Party is not concerned as to what per cent. profit a particular set of capitalists may obtain from any one line of industry, but it is what the capitalist class vs. the working class gets as a whole that concerns us.

The Bulletin referred to is evidently intended as a campaign document for the capitalist class to mislead the working class into the belief that Labor gets as large a share of the wealth produced as the capitalist class. Let us smash this claim with the slogan, WHO OWNS THE 56.77 PER CENT.? Let us organize to refute these false statistics. Only a knowledge of the class struggle, however, can enable us to do that, and only a staunch membership in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party will enable us to present an organized resistance to the efforts of the capitalist class to keep us in ignorance and wage slavery.

Then onward! ye stalwarts, on! to the fight again!

Resolved that our efforts shall not be in vain;

Determined to conquer for which we contend,

And to stand as a unit, our Right to defend.

Avant! from our path, then, ye wage-slaves who fear,

For as workers determined, our purpose is clear;

To fight to the end that our class may be free,

And to sound the death-knell of wage-slavery.

Frederick J. Boyle.
Boston, Aug. 8, 1904.

CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

August 27.—Chairman, Rugg. Speakers, Dinger and Kircher. 7 o'clock duty, Hauser and Nuhn.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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Campaign Buttons of Corregan and Cox

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ONLY AMERICAN PARTY

JAGER SHOWS QUAKERTOWN AUDIENCE THAT IT IS THE S. L. P.

It Seeks Independence and Emancipation, So Did The Revolutionary Forefathers and The Abolitionists, For the Vast Majority of The Nation: The Working Class.

[Special Correspondence.]

Scranton, Pa., August 20.—I was unable to speak on Wednesday night, owing to my physical condition. On Thursday night, it looked as if almost everybody in Quakertown came to the meeting, which was a surprisingly large one.

At 7:45 the electric lights were turned on at the Bush House and I addressed the audience from the porch. I pointed out to them that their very presence was a sign proving how eager the people are becoming to learn the gospel of Socialism. I told them that only a few years ago the Socialist Labor Party was denounced as a foreign movement, while now it is openly admitted to be the only American party.

"The Republican party," said I, "appeals to you in the name of the star spangled banner. Ask them to unfurl that banner, and they point to a flag which they have drenched in the blood of the working people of Colorado. Is that American? The Democratic party calls upon you to cast your vote with that organization in the name of the stars and stripes. Ask them to show you their banner, and they unfurl a flag from which the blood of Mike Devine, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and the blood of the other working people of Idaho is still dripping. Is that American?"

"The Socialist Labor Party, alone, is the party of the American people. It, alone, stands for the working people, the vast majority of the nation. The Socialist Labor Party, alone, stands on the true American principles. Our forefathers threw off the yoke of King George and declared themselves free and independent. 'Abraham Lincoln freed the negro and thereby abolished chattel slavery. The Socialist Labor Party stands for the freedom and independence and the emancipation of the working class: the abolition of wage slavery. For that reason it is the only party that is based on American principles."

I spoke in Scranton on Friday night, before a large audience. Expect to speak there again to-night (Saturday). A constable was present at last night's meeting and tried to prejudice the audience against me, but with a few words the tables turned and he was denounced by those present. Will write more to-morrow.

Henry Jager.

I spoke in Reading, Monday, before an audience of 400. Sold nine pamphlets and twelve copies of the Weekly People. Distributed 200 leaflets.

Last night I spoke in Allentown before a very large audience. This was the most attentive gathering that I have had so far. Sold all the English literature I had: twenty-nine pamphlets and twelve Weekly People.

Henry Jager.

HANDSOME PRESENTS

Received for the Affair for the Benefit of the German Party Organ.

For the affair for the benefit of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," the German Party Organ, which is to be held next fall (after the election), the following presents have been received to date:

Previously acknowledged, twenty-six presents: George Bickensdorfer, Cleveland, O., triple silver-plated butterdish; Charles Rosbach, Gloversville, N. Y., one pair of the kid gloves; Mrs. A. Meener, Cleveland, O., table tidy, crocheted work; Mrs. A. Kirkhope, Cleveland, O., one flower vase, one sofa pillow; Mrs. Theresa Nuhn, Cleveland, O., one cake dish, one fruit dish, one looking glass; Xaver Bachmann, St. Louis, Mo., two photographs of Frederic Engels and Ferdinand Lassalle; Herm. Dersach, Cleveland, O., one cake dish, one shaving mug; Max Heyman, New York City, one dozen gas mantels; Otto Bartel, New York City, cash, \$2.00; Mrs. Johanna Zimny, Albany, N. Y., beautiful table cover, flower pattern; Charles Falk, Sheboygan, Wis., large paper basket; Mrs. Ernst Hauser, Cleveland, O., nice table cover, hand work, flower pattern; Mrs. Carl Miller, Cleveland, O., two flower vases; Mrs. J. Luetke, Cleveland, O., two fruit dishes; "That's me," Ohio, one volume Webster's Dictionary; "The Student's Encyclopedia," complete in two volumes; X. Bachmann, St. Louis, Mo., Book: "Fest Jahve meines Lebens" (Five Years of My Life), by Alfred Dreyfus.

From Hoboken, N. J.

J. Eck, one china cream pitcher, one china ash tray, one china pinholder, one china fruit dish; K. Zimmermann, one sterling silver watch fob with party emblem, one sterling silver lady's scarf-pin, one silver man's scarf-pin; J. Schmid, one china cat, one china dog, twenty pairs cuff buttons, two china dishes; K. Toepfer, one bottle fine old Brandy, one bottle fine old Sherry wine; K. Rieckert, two china meat dishes, one china bonbonniere, one china olive dish; Mrs. J. Eck, elegant lady's collar, handwork; R. Garden, five dozen fine lead pencils, one dozen penholders; J. Sweeney, one china card receiver, one china vase, one elegant perfume bottle; W. Gilpin, beautiful cup and saucer, one thimble rack.

Fritz Jost, Cleveland, O., beautiful beer pitcher, with six glasses, imported German cut glass, with verses; Mrs. Kaspar Schuster, Cleveland, O., elegant sofa pillow; Mrs. Lina Baurle, Hartford, Conn., fine big woollen comforter, crocheted work; Mrs. Clara Breuer, Hartford, Conn., elegant large bow with laces, handwork, fine silk shopping bag, handwork; Mrs. Frank Erben, Cleveland, O., one flower vase, two fruit dishes, one cake dish, two dessert dishes; X. Bachmann, St. Louis, Mo., Book: "Sie Muesen" ("They must," a contribution to the social question), by Hermann Kunt-

S. L. P. AGITATION

HUNGRY FOR S. L. P. DOCTRINE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed are five subs for Weekly People. I held good meetings in Centralia on the 11th inst., and an excellent one here last night. I will be in this vicinity for several days, and will visit Zeigler, the "Colorado of Illinois." Am billed to speak in Camp Turner—the camp of the miners fighting Joe Leiter—next Monday. Will send report at the close of my stay here.

I find the wage slaves are hungry for S. L. P. doctrine. Men who stoned Comrade Veal when here two years ago, are apologizing to me. One in particular has joined the section here.

Hurrah for the Socialist Labor Party.

W. W. Cox.

Duquoin, Ill., August 13.

WORKMEN TAKE SOCIALIST TRUTHS HOME WITH THEM.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—I have just got back from a two weeks' tour of the northern part of the State of Indiana. In all the places that we visited we were listened to with more than the usual attention upon the part of the workmen, who took our literature and carefully put it in their pockets, saying, "I will read this when I get home."

The Macbeth-Evans Company, the largest lamp chimney manufacturers in this country—having plants in Marion and Elwood, Ind., Toledo, O., and Pittsburgh and Charleroi, Pa.—have refused to recognize the union—the American Flint Glass Workers and has declared in favor of the open shop.

Yours,

E. J. Dillon.

Marion, Ind., August 15.

PADUCAH OPENS FIRE ON ENEMY.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Section Paducah has opened fire on the enemy in good shape. Comrade Scoopes poured hot shot into them last night for an hour and thirty minutes, with telling effect.

While Section Paducah is not often heard from, don't forget she is still on the firing line.

Yours for the cause,

N. F.

Paducah, Ky., August 11.

LABOR FAKERS ON THE RUN.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Another successful S. L. P. meeting was held on Saturday evening, August 13, at the Market Square. Comrade H. D. McTier spoke for an hour and a half to nearly two hundred attentive listeners on the immaterial difference between the "Rep" and "Dem" capitalist-controlled political parties, and plainly set forth the fundamental principles of the fighting S. L. P. with a master hand. He gave opportunities repeatedly for questions and denials, but none were offered.

There were some bourgeois and labor fakers scattered about, but they were all on the run, their batteries silenced and guns spiked.

Thirty-five more books were sold, and two hundred leaflets, "Where Wages Come From" and "Why Strikes Are Lost," distributed. Prospects are bright for a marked increase of members to the section.

The writer will attempt to speak to the workmen of Roanoke next Saturday, at 4:30 p. m., Market Square.

Fraternally,

E. R. Spencer.

Roanoke, Va., August 15.

PATERSON'S GOOD MEETINGS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Section Passaic County held a very successful open-air meeting last Monday evening at the corner of Main and Van Houten streets, Paterson. The speaker held the large audience in close attention for one full hour and a half. We sold eight pamphlets and distributed

sterling silver watch fob with party emblem, one sterling silver lady's scarf-pin, one silver man's scarf-pin; J. Schmid, one china cat, one china dog, twenty pairs cuff buttons, two china dishes; K. Toepfer, one bottle fine old Brandy, one bottle fine old Sherry wine; K. Rieckert, two china meat dishes, one china bonbonniere, one china olive dish; Mrs. J. Eck, elegant lady's collar, handwork; R. Garden, five dozen fine lead pencils, one dozen penholders; J. Sweeney, one china card receiver, one china vase, one elegant perfume bottle; W. Gilpin, beautiful cup and saucer, one thimble rack.

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the leaflet "Which Is Right?"

We will hold meetings on the same corner every Monday evening until election, weather permitting. Comrade Chas. H. Chase will speak at the same place on August 29.

J. C. B.

Patersoh, N. J., August 16.

GOOD FOR SYRACUSE!

To The Daily and Weekly People: The N. Y. S. E. C. sent us 6,000 leaflets and a letter suggesting methods of distributing them. I will say that they need not fear about the distribution of leaflets in this city. The only trouble is that we cannot get enough of them. Yesterday morning another comrade and I distributed 500 "Which Is Right?" and "The Difference," folded together, at the factory gates of Pierce, Butler and Pierce's foundry, 3 miles from this city. We were at the gates from 6:20 until the whistle blew. A comrade who works in one of the factories at which we distributed leaflets in the morning, told me that, when going around the shop during working hours, he saw men here and there, reading them. We here, shall pay more attention to distribution at the factory gates, early mornings, and Sunday morning distribution in the working class districts, than at other times and places, as we consider them the best.

We will have to get a couple of thousand Jewish leaflets, and some Polish ones, for which there is a demand.

We held an open air meeting about a block away from Pierce, Butler and Pierce's factory last night, and, while the crowd was not large, we consider it a good meeting. We got 1 sub to the Weekly People and sold 1 pamphlet, "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

We are holding a few meetings each week, right along now.

T.

Syracuse, N. Y., August 12.

EVEN THE COLORED PREACHER REPUDIATES THEM.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Following our weekly custom we started out to hold a meeting at Ninety-second street and Commercial avenue, South Chicago. Arriving there we found a colored sky pilot holding forth. The sky pilot after a while closed his meeting, by taking up a collection. One of the first to put in a coin in his hat was a local bogus Socialist. Another bogus Socialist then jumps on the box and commences to talk about "the comrade who preceded me." This made the colored sky pilot ask for the box, which was granted. The colored sky pilot then repudiated the comradeship, to the great amusement of the crowd.

An officer of the police just then arrived on the scene. He asked the bogus Socialist for his permit. The answer was that he had forgotten it. The writer then showed a permit. The bogus Socialist was told to move on and we opened our meeting.

Comrade Lingenfelter then mounted the box and opened fire on the bogus Socialists, exposing the record of their so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party. When questions were called for the bogus Socialists sneaked away, not having the manhood to refute a single attack upon their "party," proving by their actions and silence the truth of every statement made by the speaker.

Two comrades distributed the Weekly People and "The Difference." Several pamphlets were sold.

On two other occasions later on we met the bogus Socialists with like results; always distributing "The Difference" and the Weekly People, containing "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

H. A. N.

Chicago, Ill., August 15.

ler; Mrs. J. Stettler, Detroit, Mich., one pair fine woollen house slippers, chochet work; John Bretz, Cleveland, O., one volume "Uhlant's Gedichte"; and John Nuhn, Cleveland, O., two fine, large pictures, framed.

Total up-to-date, ninety presents. A great many more presents have been promised. Those lady members and sympathizers who intend to make some handwork for this affair as well as all members and party organizations will please take notice that all presents must be in our hands not later than September 1.

The Management, Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, 103 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

LOUISVILLE, KY., OUTING.

The Socialist Labor Party will give a basket picnic Sunday, August 28, 1904, at Liberty Garden, on New Cut Road; three minutes walk south from the end of the Third Street car line. The committee in charge has made ample arrangements for refreshments and bowling, also games and swings for the women and children.

Political address by one of our local speakers at 4 p. m.

Take Fourth avenue cars marked Third street.

S. L. P. IN NEW FIELDS

CARROLL ADDRESSES THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF HUDSON VALLEY.

Hunting Ground of Redman Now Job-

Hunting Ground of Wage Slave—Mills

At Glen Falls Used As Socialist Object Lesson—Approval Expressed and Leaflets Eagerly Sought—"A Hot Time In the Old Town To-Night."

[Special Correspondence.]

Glen Falls, N. Y., August 15.—No doubt the comrades are looking for a word from me in regard to my work in this part of the State.

The territory is mostly new ground for S. L. P. agitation, covering a distance of about 75 miles from Troy to Warrensburg, at the foot of the Adirondack Mountains. The principal industries in each town are the Pulp and Paper Mills, Lumber, Cement and Lime Quarries, together with smaller manufacturing concerns.

The scenery along the valley of the Hudson is beautiful. Once the hunting ground of the Red Man, it is now the job-hunting ground of the wage slave. Capitalism is getting in its work in this part of the country as elsewhere.

I visited Warrensburg Saturday. Comrade Bussey came up from Troy to Glen Falls to go up to Warrensburg with me, as he at one time was a resident of the town. The men all seemed glad to see him. We went to the ball game Saturday afternoon, and while the game went on, we folded and distributed some three or four hundred leaflets, also hung our banner up advertising our meeting on the Square in the evening, but on account of rain we could not hold it. I came back to Glen Falls as I had advertised a meeting here to-night, which will make the third meeting held in this town.

That "Capital and Labor are Brothers" can be plainly observed in this town. At one time the lumber mill was the mainstay of the town. The water which flowed over the rocks and which formed the falls, has been diverted from its course to either side of the river, to furnish the power used by the International Paper Co. on one side and the saw mill on the other, demonstrating that the genius of man had harnessed the forces of Nature to the end that wealth might be produced. As a result of this genius, paper was produced and exchanged for money, the workman got his wages by doing all the necessary labor, the capitalist got his profits while he did not work. While he sojourned in the Adirondacks, his dividends came to him.

Now, look across the river and what do we see? Dear little "brother" Labor drilling away the ledge, preparatory to building another mill for the same company on the opposite side of the river, tearing down the old saw mill. It is with the money that their brother workers produced in the other mill that these men are enabled to put up the new mill, just as the cotton picked by the black slave would enable his master to buy a larger plantation.

Note, also, that you don't see "Brother" Capital at work on that ledge. He is at the sea shore or at the races in Saratoga, or perhaps in Europe. Yet when the mill is completed he will own it, and "Brother" Labor will come around with his hat in hand and ask it he (Capital) will please give him (Labor) a job.

Another thing to be noted in the erection of this plant are the two methods of work. Two steam drills were at work on one part of the ledge, operated by five men (Americans, I presume); while further away Italians (six) were hammering away on hand drills, while a few Irishmen stood by. You could hear them swear about the "dagos" taking away their work, yet too blind to note that the steam drill accomplished the trick more effectively. And yet the workers organized in their pure and simple unions were blind to the facts that a school boy could see, kept so by the fakir leaders in whom they trusted, backed up by the Democratic, Republican and "Socialist" parties alike; all of which I pointed out at our meeting which was held so near the river bank that you could hear the fall of the water. I could hear many say, "That man knows what he is talking about."

The local press made a "mistake" and said it was a representative of the Social Democratic party who spoke. As they have an "organization" in town, I sent in the following correction, which appeared in the "Morning Star":

"A MISTAKE IN PARTY. 'It Is the Socialist-Labor, Not Social-Democrat Which Is Doing Missionary Work. Editors of the Star—I notice in this morning's issue that a representative of the Social Democratic party addressed a meeting last evening at Park and Glen

streets. I desire to make a correction of the same. It was the Socialist Labor Party which held such meeting—the only party standing in the interest of the working class.

"The Social Democratic party, by its record of appropriating money for the housing of militia, as also the action of its leading men in furnishing 'scabs' to assist the shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., proves itself to be an enemy of the working class. All of which I will be prepared to prove by documentary evidence at Park and Glen streets Monday evening, August 15. The members of the Social Democratic party are challenged to be present and defend their position. I remain,

"Yours respectfully,

W. H. Carroll,

"State Organizer Socialist Labor Party,"

"August 13."

I look for "a hot time in the old town to-night."

While pamphlets sell slowly and few subs have been secured, this side of Mechanicsville, literature given away is grabbed, and remarks at the factory gates are in our favor. To get them to do anything seems hard. The many who are hunting jobs may have something to do with it.

W. H. Carroll.

Mechanicsville, N. Y., August 19.—As stated in my last letter from Glen Falls, I expected that the "Socialists" there would show up to defend themselves, but was disappointed. Yet there was "a hot time in the old town that night." "A medicine fakir" with his wife and daughter took my corner at half-past seven and had a large crowd, but I set up on the opposite side of the street and by half-past eight had the field to myself, as the medicine man put out his light and departed.

After the meeting, which continued until ten p. m., some ten or fifteen were gathered around the box, some to get information and others to try and have some fun. The funny fellows were soon stowed away to the delight of the crowd. I got one sub for the Weekly People, and sold several books.

The Chief of Police and other town officials were present until adjournment.

I had a good meeting in Sandy Hill the next evening. I got information that Local Fort Edward of the "Socialist" party discussed having Debs to speak during the campaign, but no action was taken as the local would be compelled to guarantee \$50.00 per speech. With this information I sailed for Fort Edward Wednesday evening. The United States cavalry was camped there for the night, on its way to Virginia. At least two dozen soldiers listened to my remarks. Outlining the policy of the Republican party, I showed how, under the present system, the workers were robbed so outrageously that a large surplus had to be disposed of and the very boys who were thus robbed were induced to shoulder the gun to make a market for the sale of the surplus, while their mothers and sisters were compelled to go into the factory and slave at even lower wages than they had done.

The feeling of the crowd ran high. One of the soldier boys began to applaud and some of the others whispered to him to keep still, as if they feared the truth of their position, and yet did not care to take a stand against me. One soldier who appeared to be somewhat under the influence of fire-water, did interrupt, but when I told him that he belonged to the working class, that while he might do the fighting and shooting and the wage workers do the working and voting, yet in both cases the capitalist was getting the profits and glory, that settled the poor fellow, while his comrades remained silent.

The bogus Socialists "got theirs." When I referred to Debs' \$50.00 per night and asked, "Is it true?" the secretary of the outfit said, "Yes, but the other locals would be jealous and they were compelled to adopt such a method." I cited the scabby action of their party in Lynn, which was denied; but a reference to my "Bible" and the admission that Sliverman was a member of their party, caused the chief of police to put his hands to his sides and lead the audience in laughter.

The Kang then trotted out his old story of the S. T. & L. A. in Davis' shop, and the S. L. P. split on account of the Alliance. He was asked when the S. T. & L. A. was organized, and pulling a book from his pocket, said the date was given in that book. He would go over to the electric light and look it up. The crowd laughed.

I then went on to the history of the Alliance and showed from the "Debate of Harriman and De Leon," the part played by the S. T. & L. A. I then called for the Kang to answer, but somebody shouted, "He's gone!" The electric light had not gone out, but the poor bogus Socialist had departed.

After the meeting a man came up to the box and said, "I want some of those books. I know a fellow in that party, and he got me in. I want to find out about it. I take your stand on that union business."

W. H. Carroll.

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE

OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Eleventh Annual Convention, 1904.

As the navel string, designed to supply nourishment to the foetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the Hanna-Cleveland Civic Federation, and their American Federation of Labor in general—surely originating in a natural navel string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements.

So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism befores the workman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are "politics," and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices—intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that read each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of Labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of murderous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workman has reached 40 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-Trust—and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resolving in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of the giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the initiation of a strike, as the case may be—and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe, such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian Police, or in England, where, as in America, the union navel string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany, the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Hirsch-Dunker unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations that they come under the category of the bodies that the International Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class," is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery, when, again quoting those Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join

the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those self-same Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we renew the Party's declarations, made in 1896 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Republic may rise unhampered by the crumbling influences of the Gompers form of unionism, thus ending once and for all time such disgraceful happenings as have taken place on the field of Labor in this country under the guidance of the Gompers form of unionism—happenings which are calculated to strengthen the arm of the capitalist class in its work of Coolieizing the working class of the land, as has been instanced on numberless occasions both on the part of the A. F. of L. and that caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, the conduct of which has resulted in the present Colorado outrages upon the working class.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS, An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING. IT CURES COLIC, SOOTHES THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAINS, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. 25c. BOTTLE. 50c. BOTTLE. 1.00 BOTTLE.

STURZ PIANO.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREHOUSES. AT 142 NINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of Third Avenue.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif. S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening. All wageworkers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill. S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 43 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can. S. L. P.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Section Headquarters, 956 Queen street West. Workmen cordially invited.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe

AUGUST BEBEL'S GREAT BOOK

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

From the German by

WEEKLY PEOPLE

4, and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the
Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191
In 1902..... 53,763

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.


For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Private property is the creature of
society, and is subject to the calls of that
society whenever its necessities shall re-
quire it, even to its last farthing; its
contributions, therefore, to the public
exigencies are * * * the return of
an obligation previously received, or the
payment of a just debt.

Benjamin Franklin.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.
It is folly to attempt to gild gold, or
paint the lily white, therefore, nothing
will be said by way of comment on
Comrade De Leon's admirable report of
the Lille Congress of our French brothers;
it speaks most eloquently for it-
self. Let every one read the report
with care. It anticipates the action of
the International Congress at Amster-
dam and shows what is to be expected
therefrom. And it leaves no doubt that
eventually uncompromising Socialism
will assert itself and triumph.

THE CHURCH AND PROPERTY AGAIN
Last week an absurdity was pointed
out in the following resolution adopted
at the Detroit Catholic Congress:

"We condemn Socialism as opposed
to natural justice, since its primary ob-
ject is to deprive man of the lawful pos-
session of STABLE AND PERMANENT
PRIVATE PROPERTY, which is neces-
sary for the welfare of the individual
as well as of the family."

It was shown that this condemnation
is tantamount to a condemnation of the
Catholic Church itself, as history shows
it to have advocated and practised, dur-
ing its career, communism, feudalism
and capitalism, forms of property that
are widely diversified, unstable and un-
permanent, and evolved one from the
other. This week it is intended to point
out another absurdity. It is intended
to make clear, in still other ways, that
the Catholic Church supports a system
guilty of the expropriation of property,
that far from being the defender of
stable, permanent property it is its op-
ponent, and that, the Catholic Church
to the contrary notwithstanding, Social-
ism is the advocate of the only just
form of private property possible under
the modern forms of wealth production;
that is, private property in the products
of one's own labor.

To-day the major portion of the pop-
ulation of this country is practically
propertyless. A non-Socialist, Dr. Chas.
Spahr, in 1896, concluded, after an
elaborate investigation, that seven-eighths
of the families of this country hold but
one-eighth of its wealth, while but one
per cent. of the families hold more than
the remaining 99. The concentration of
wealth that has been going on since then
tends to emphasize rather than over-
throw this conclusion.

This propertyless condition of the ma-
jor portion of our population is partly
due to the development of industry,
which has crushed out the small individ-
ual, co-partnership, company and cor-
porate forms of property, for those of
the gigantic trust forms; but mainly
to the exploitation of labor. Labor
creates Capital. To-day, owing to the
industrial development just described,
Capital is a social product, created and
operated by the combined action of mil-
lions of interdependent workers. Yet
Capital is owned by a few capitalists,
who, to paraphrase Karl Marx, are not
capitalists because they are leaders of

industry, but leaders of industry because
they are capitalists. These few capital-
ists appropriate the products of labor,
paying to it in return a mere subsist-
ence wage. In other words, the fruits
of social effort become the property of
a few, to the impoverishment and detri-
ment of the many. It is this evolution
of industry, with its unstable, unperma-
nent form of property, and this expropri-
ation of the many by the few, that the
Catholic Church upholds and defends in
the name of "natural justice," "lawful
possession," "stable and permanent pri-
vate property," etc., etc., all of which
they outrage daily. This is manifestly
an absurdity, even though sanctified by
religion!

Capital being a social product, Social-
ism contends it should be socially owned.
When Capital is transformed into social
property it becomes the property of
those who create and operate it, those
to whom it rightfully belongs. With
Capital in the possession of its rightful
owners, Labor will be paid according to
its products—minus a portion for the re-
newal and repair of capital. With these
Labor can do as it pleases, providing
they are not used to the economic en-
slavement of others. In other words,
Socialism favors the social ownership
of capital and the private ownership of
earnings—the latter to be spent as the
individual sees fit: in personal adorn-
ment, maintenance of wife and family,
etc. Then, for the first time in history
will the individual and family really
have an opportunity to develop.

Socialism is the only just system of
property. It is the next step in Social
Evolution. After Socialism may come
Communism, where ALL things will be
socially owned; but Socialism, the next
step in the social climb upward, is in-
evitable. All the modern factors tend
toward it.

DAVIS AND THE MOST SACRED RIGHT.

"The most sacred right of prop-
erty is the right to possess and
own one's self and the labor of
one's own hands—capital itself be-
ing stored-up labor"—Acceptance
speech of Henry Gassaway Davis,
Democratic candidate for Vice-
President.

This appeal sounds like an appeal for
labor. It is, however, an appeal for cap-
ital—"stored-up labor." There is no
doubt that the most sacred right to-day
is "the right to possess one's self and
the labor of one's own hands." But does
such a right exist for modern workmen?
To-day workmen are compelled,
because of their lack of capital and the
law of supply and demand, to sell their
mental and physical faculties, that is,
their labor power—themselves—from
day to day, for a bare subsistence wage,
to the capitalist class. This class takes
the commodities produced by the work-
ingmen, sells them for profit and con-
verts the fleecings thus secured into cap-
ital—into robbed and "stored-up labor."
It stands to reason that, under the cir-
cumstances, the workingmen do not "pos-
sess and own" themselves or the labor of
their hands; but the capitalist class
does. Hence when Davis climaxes his
otherwise sound argument in favor of "cap-
ital" i. e., "stored-up labor," he is talk-
ing for the capitalist and not the work-
ing class.

Scratch a capitalist appeal for labor
and you'll always find an argument in
favor of capitalism.

The political managers of the old
parties say that while they have accepted
many offers from "spellbinders" to take
the stump, there will be plenty of activ-
ity of the "gumshoe" and "still hunt"
variety. This means that a lot of quiet
work will be done. Let the members of
the Socialist Labor Party profit from
these statements. Let those who are
not speakers, take up the "gumshoe" and
"still hunt" work. This they can do
through the distribution of leaflets, the
securing of contributions to our cam-
paign funds, and subscribers to our party
press—work that can be undertaken
without any risk of exposure to the
bashful or those who care not for the
publicity that is the lot of the speaker.
There is work enough—more than
enough, in fact—for all. Pitch into it!
The result will be beneficial to our
Party!

Alderman Melms, Social Democrat of
Milwaukee, Wis., is not going to let
Alderman Kelley, Social Democrat, of
Marion, Ind., or Alderman Johnson, So-
cial Democrat, of Chicago, Ill., have the
undisputed honor of voting privileges to
capitalist corporations, though elected
on a platform presumably opposed to
such legislation. See the article "Wisco-
nsin Agitation," elsewhere in this issue,
for further information.

The Government commission has ren-
dered "a scathing indictment" in the Slo-
cum horror, but the offending steamship
company continues business at the same
old stand in the same old way. This
is the capitalist farce called "justice!"

TIME-HONORED POLITICAL PRINCIPLES AND MODERN CONDITIONS.

Bradstreet's of Saturday, August 13,
has a peculiarly worded editorial on
Judge Parker's speech of acceptance, the
effect of which is to produce in the mind
of the reader doubt as to the practical
bearing of some of the views enunciated
therein, on the problems of the times.
Says Bradstreet's:

"As usual with such outgivings, it is
weighted with references of time-hon-
ored political principles. Some of these
are abstract or academic in character,
but others are restated or elaborated in
such a way as to give the impression
that in the mind of the candidate they
have an actual bearing upon some of
the problems of the times. Of this na-
ture is the statement that liberty as
understood in this country means not
only the right of freedom from actual
servitude, but the right of one to use
his faculties in all lawful ways, to live
and work where he will, and to pursue
any lawful trade or business. Similar
in character, also, is the exhortation to
hold to the old constitutional limitations
apportioning powers among the several
departments of government."

The impression produced on the reader
by this phraseology is that Brad-
street's entertains no sympathy for these
references to time-honored principles, as
it believes those principles are not ap-
plicable to modern conditions, except in
the mind of the candidate. If this im-
pression is correct, it may be said with-
out any reserve, that Bradstreet's is not
alone in this respect. The discussions
carried on by them in public print, make
it evident that the capitalists of this
country clearly recognize that in this
age of vast consolidations of capital,
unions of labor, and the infinite and var-
ied forms of life which it produces, time-
honored political principles of the char-
acter cited, are hopelessly archaic.

A correspondent, writing to an ultra-cap-
italist evening newspaper recently, voiced
this recognition in a couple of pregn-
ant questions, as follows:

"Is not the Trust becoming an organ
of class government? Is it possible for
the Legislature, a judicatory organ
of general government, to regulate these
vigorous organs of class government?"

The writer, most likely, had the great
control of American politics possessed
by the Standard Oil Co., in mind, when
he wrote those questions. Be that as
it may, they furnish ample evidence to
show that time-honored political prin-
ciples have no practical bearing on mod-
ern conditions, and that their restate-
ment in elaborated ways will not in-
sure the liberty and governmental forms
for which they stand, and which present
day conditions render null and void. To
speak of individual liberty and restricted
departmental government in these days
of trust domination and executive power,
such as that wielded by President Roose-
velt, is to hark back to days that are
no more, and can never return.

FALSIFYING HISTORY.

The no-politics-in-the-union Board of
Delegates of the Building Trades of
Brooklyn are not only bringing politics
into their unions, but politics of the
worst kind, viz: factional politics. Not
only are they doing that, but they are
aggravating the situation by falsifying
history to support this most despicable
brand of politics. This falsification ap-
pears in the opening clauses of the fol-
lowing resolutions against McCarren, and
in the interests of Boss Murphy of Tam-
many Hall:

"Whereas, The Democratic party,
which has always been the friend and
advocate of the laboring classes, has seen
fit to appoint Senator Patrick H. Mc-
Carren to the high office of Chairman of
the State Executive Committee of the
Democratic party in the State of New
York; and

"Whereas, Said Patrick H. McCar-
ren is known to be an avowed enemy
of organized labor, and is further known
to be a large shareholder and promoter
of Dreamland, a notorious non-union con-
cern, and when he was approached by a
committee in behalf of the unions rep-
resented in the said Board of Delegates
with a request for fair and decent treat-
ment, he treated them with contempt;
therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Board, through
their representatives, use all the in-
fluence in their power to defeat political-
ly all supporters of Senator Patrick H.
McCarren and all persons intrusting him
with a representative position in their
councils."

"The Democratic party, which has al-
ways been the friend and advocate of
the laboring classes"—it is these clauses
which utter the historical falsification,
in the interests of factional politics, of
these no-politics-in-the-union labor poli-
ticians. McCarren isn't the first of his
kind to appear in the high places of the
Democracy. Here are a few of his prede-
cessors:

Roswell P. Flower, Governor of New

York, who called out the militia to shoot
down the switchmen of Buffalo, who were
striking to enforce a ten-hour law signed
by Flower.

Senator Jacob C. Cantor, then a Tam-
many Senatorial leader, who applauded
Flower's action from his seat in the
State Senate.

William F. Pattison, Governor of
Pennsylvania, who sent the troops to
Homestead, during the great strike there,
and was re-elected later on because of
his fealty to the coal and iron interests
of the State.

Grover Cleveland, President of the
United States, who sent the Federal
troops to Chicago, to quell the American
Railway Union strike in aid of the Pull-
man workers, in the interests of the rail-
roads.

Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, who
appealed for Federal troops, and caused
the erection of the bull pen at Wardner,
Idaho, from which General Sherman Bell
of Colorado, has drawn so much capital-
ist inspiration.

"Bill" Devery, Van Wyck's "best chief
of police ever," who sent the police over
to Brooklyn to crack the heads of trol-
ley strikers, and earned his Tammany
superior's praise therefore.

August Belmont, friend of Boss
Murphy, American representative of the
Rothschilds, and opponent of subway
strikers.

This list might be extended to em-
brace more States and include more
Democratic celebrities, until it resem-
bled a roll call of the Republican party—
"the enemy of labor"—but this will suf-
fice to show that these opening clauses
are worthy of their foul source.

The Democratic party is no more a
"friend and advocate of the laboring
classes" than is McCarren or the Re-
publican party. It is, like them, a
friend of the capitalist class.

COMMENDABLE COWARDICE AND TREACHERY.

For unmitigated cowardice and treach-
ery to the working class the New Jersey
Federation of Labor is to be commended,
they are so plainly and unmistakably in
evidence in its official actions. Despite
the fact that the high-handed proceed-
ings of the Colorado authorities have
been questioned and condemned even in
certain capitalist circles, the following
spineless and servile resolutions were
presented to the Federation for adop-
tion at the convention held in Trenton
on Aug. 16:

"Whereas, The Western Federation of
Miners are cruelly and most brutally
treated by the Colorado authorities,
"Resolved, That we protest against
such action and we urgently request
the President of the United States to
investigate the Colorado affair."

Were these currish, cringing words en-
dorsed? Was this overzealous desire to
give no offense to the capitalist class
concurrent in? Nay; as if to make clearer
the lack of courage and treachery, the
resolutions were unfavorably reported.

"On the ground that in view of the
fact that the Federal authorities are
now on the grounds conducting an in-
vestigation of the strike conditions, such
action by the federation would be ill-
timed."

In other words, the cowardly and
crooked Federation lends its aid to an
investigation which is plainly a cam-
paign move, conducted by an administra-
tion that has all along countenanced the
illegal actions of the Colorado authori-
ties.

The New Jersey Federation of Labor,
in brief, played right into the hands
of the capitalist class—a class that, in
Colorado, is guilty of one of the most
damnable series of acts of brigandage
ever perpetrated against the working
class. In so doing, it acted in accordance
with the example set by its eminent
national leader, Samuel Gompers, who,
when the Colorado episode was at its
height, could not be found by the rep-
resentatives of the press, having gone into
hiding. He has since come out in favor
of the Western Federation of Miners,
with what results to the miners, the ac-
tion of his New Jersey adherents makes
plain.

Nevertheless, so unmistakably plain
is their cowardly and crooked course,
that they are to be commended there-
fore.

The Edinburgh "Socialist" is now en-
tering its third year of publication as
the organ of the S. L. P. of Great Brit-
ain, larger in size and grander than
ever. Despite this the S. D. F. of Great
Britain considers the S. L. P. "dead and
buried." As in the case of the S. L. P.
of this country, and its counterpart
of the S. D. F., the S. D. P., the wish is
father to the thought.

When will the South give over its
negro brutalities?

Wheat is reported going skyward.
More work for Carroll D. Wright to
show how low prices are getting.

"UNIONS" MADE TO ORDER

"We will experience difficulty
in getting enough men on such
short notice, but we will get them
eventually and WILL FOUND
NEW UNIONS."—Lewis Hard-
ing, Chairman Press Committee
of Building Trades Employers'
Association, in "Evening Sun,"
August 15.

The foregoing utterance by one of the
representatives of "Brother Capital" is
more than significant as to what is being
done with "Brother Labor" on the field
of what the misguided are apt to call
the Labor Movement.

The motto of this gentry seems to be
"If the union dangles from the belt of
your rival in business, found a new one;
there is always room for one more."

Meantime, while these moves and
counter moves are being made, the work-
ingmen in the building trades are stand-
ing about, waiting, like Dickens's Micaw-
ber, for something "to turn up"—some-
thing that will keep the pot boiling at
home; and all the while they imagine
that they are "on strike." That is really
the funny (or pathetic) part of it, ac-
cording to the angle of vision from
which one looks at it.

And this is what the "Socialist," alias
Social Democratic, party used to call
"the noble waging of the class struggle!"

Still—even building trades workers
may not be despaired of. After they
have been sufficiently kicked about and
made to taste the fruits of their folly,
perhaps even they will evolve toward
an understanding of the fact that the
only union worth having is the union
that takes its stand against the capitalist
system, and, in the light of a full un-
derstanding of the class struggle, and all
that implies, proclaims that that cap-
italist system must be overthrown. There
is but one such union in the land. It is
the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

SELF-PUNCTURED.

Capitalist newspapers are, as a rule,
carefully edited, with an eye to the de-
fense and perpetuation of the capitalist
system. For instance, who has not heard
them tell, in the midst of the growing
number of accidents to workmen, of the
great care taken to obviate those
accidents? Who has not been repeatedly
informed by them of the diminution in
the number of these accidents, due to the
precautions taken, etc.? Sometimes,
however, these capitalist newspapers will
publish statements that do damage to
the capitalist system, and rend holes in
the platitudes they usually set forth,
holes that cause those platitudes to col-
lapse much as a hole made in a balloon
causes the balloon to collapse. The "In-
surance Notes" of a commercial news-
paper, for instance, publishes the fol-
lowing paragraph:—

"The exclusive right to solicit instal-
ment accident insurance in the works of
the General Electric Co. at Schenectady,
N. Y., a privilege hitherto enjoyed by
the Maryland Casualty Co., has been se-
cured by the Casualty Co. of America.
Nearly 8,000 men are employed in the
works, and over 2,000 are now carrying
the company's policies. Representatives
of the office are industriously at work
and expect to insure at least another
2,000 of the electricians. The task should
not prove a difficult one in view of the
fact that during 1903 over 1,000 accident
and health benefit claims were paid to
holders of General Electric Industrial
policies."

This paragraph shows: (1) that 50 per
cent. of the General Electric workmen
insured by the casualty companies, were
maimed and incapacitated in 1903; (2)
so great is the number of accidents to
these workmen that the casualty com-
panies compete for the exclusive right
to solicit accident insurance among them;
(3) the casualty companies prosper in
the same ratio that the number of acci-
dents increase: note the language used,
"The task should not prove a difficult
one," etc.

Taking it all in all, this paragraph
illustrates the fact that the number of
accidents among workmen is very
high and increasing; so much so, as to
make accidents of this kind a profitable
field for capitalist exploitation. A de-
cade or two ago, casualty companies
were unknown. Now, like the intensifi-
cation of labor, and because of it, they
are constantly increasing. Working class
conditions make them necessary.

The capitalist newspapers stand self-
punctured!

"AMERICANIZATION" OF GERMANY.

If the German Beer Brewers' Associa-
tion is correct in its conclusions, and
there appears to be no reason why it
is not, the "Americanization" of Ger-
many's industrial system is proceeding
at a rapid rate. The association re-
ports a large decrease in the output of
the products of its members. Among
the causes which it gives for the decline
in the drinking habit, leading to this
decrease, is the abandonment in large fac-
tories and machine shops of the after-
noon "beer pause." The old custom of
taking a recess in which to quaff a few
glasses of the amber fluid, and devour

a little lunch, handed down from the
days of handicraft, is no longer permissi-
ble. Germany is pressing the United
States hard for the first place among
the industrial nations of the world, and
it must meet American competition to
do so. One of the means to this end
is the adoption of American methods.
Hence the afternoon "beer pause," and
all other pauses, destructive of profits,
are relegated to the lumber room of the
past. Leisurely labor gives way to in-
tensified labor. This certainly will not
please the German workingmen any
more than it does the American, and a
fine crop of strikes may be looked for
as a result; for the Americanization of
German industry will not end with the
abandonment of the afternoon "beer
pause" but will extend in other direc-
tions. The inevitable strike will be one
of them.

OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE THAT REFLECTS OFFENSIVE FACTS.

The New York "Sun" recently con-
tained an account of the rush of appli-
cants for subway jobs. Describing the
scene, it states that "It took half a dozen
policemen to herd the applicants." This
offensive language not only reflects the
large number of unemployed that desired
to get subway jobs, but it also reflects
an offensive fact. It reflects how work-
ingmen are hired and regarded by cap-
italism to-day. Workingmen in modern
times are hired in "herds," that is, in
large numbers rendered desperate and
unruly by the pressing necessity of se-
curing employment, or starving.

It was only recently that a large de-
partment store was opened at Sixth
avenue and Fourteenth street. On the
day set, it was besieged by an army of
applicants for work that defied police
control. Every day one reads of work-
ingmen being shipped by the train or
the boat load to this, that, and the other
point, there to break a strike, or engage
in some new and giant industrial or
commercial enterprise. Arriving at the
place referred to, these workmen are
housed in habitations unfit for dogs, as
in the case of the Chicago packing yards'
non-union employees, at the present time:
they are literally herded together.

Nor are they differently treated when
at work. Their individuality then dis-
appears. They are given numbers, and
compelled to accede to general rules,
wear uniforms made by firms stipulated
by the corporations, shave or wear
beards, and otherwise be directed en
masse, as the subway men are and will
be directed. When work becomes slack,
they are "suspended" in the same man-
ner: in whole rafts running up into the
hundreds of thousands. Capitalism
treats the workers as "herds," from
more standpoints than one.

Workingmen will continue to be hired
and regarded as "herds" by capitalist,
police and press until they regulate their
own employment. This they can only
do when they have decided to become
their own employers, through the social
ownership of capital: through the over-
throw of capitalism and the inauguration
of Socialism. Then the offensive lan-
guage and the offensive facts which it
reflects, will both be wiped out.

The New York "Commercial" cynically
observes that

"After looking carefully into the
months of the guns of the American
warships stationed at Smyrna, the Sul-
tan of Turkey has concluded that 'Allah'
sanctions the granting of the same rights
and privileges to American citizens and
American institutions in his personal
preserve as have been granted to citizens
and institutions of other countries."

It is hard to distinguish between the
Sultan and the "Commercial," which,
like Napoleon, believes that God is on
the side of the greatest battalions. Both
recognize the omnipotent in the form of
superior force.

Foreign trade for July shows a big
drop, being the smallest for any month
during the past seven years. This will
not prove encouraging to the capitalists
who recognize the necessity for increased
commercial expansion.

The "Times" says another strike is
bound to occur in the anthracite regions.
The operators want to curtail produc-
tion and boost prices, and the "labor
leaders" need the dues. That looks like
a combination that will make a strike
inevitable.

The New Haven road says it will con-
tinue to use soft coal in Mount Vernon
despite that city's protests. Another
case of "the public be d—d!"

The political pot is boiling. Some of
the odors arising from it are too strong
for even the ablebodied defer of politi-
cal stench.

Why are American destroyers pro-
tecting German ships docked at Standard
Oil Company property?

Will Roosevelt send troops to Colo-
rado, and count the cost in votes?



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—There are some
things I don't like in Socialism.

Uncle Sam—Which, for instance, and
to wit?

B. J.—The idea of compulsion.
U. S.—Is there any compulsion in
Socialism?

B. J.—Certainly, their "co-operation"
is not "voluntary" co-operation. I be-
lieve in voluntary, not compulsory, co-
operation. Compulsory co-operation is
dictatorial. I'll none of it.

U. S.—Do you hold that what you are
"compelled" to do is under all circum-
stances "dictatorial?"

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Could you live with your head
under water?

B. J.—Not I.

U. S.—Could you move by flying?

B. J.—Nay.

U. S.—You are "compelled" to live
above water and to move with your feet,
eh?

B. J.—Certainly. That is the result
of man's physical condition.

U. S.—You would not, then, consider
it dictatorial that you must walk and
can't fly, that you must breathe air and
not do the fish act?

B. J.—Of course not; there is no dic-
tatorship in that.

U. S.—You then admit that not all
that you are "compelled" to do is "dic-
tatorial?"

B. J.—No, not all. As I stated just
now, what my physical or natural con-
dition requires I must submit to, and
don't think it a hardship.

U. S.—And submit to gladly?

B. J.—Yes, gladly.

U. S.—The first question you must
then put to yourself in this instance is
this: "Do social conditions give me any
choice?"

B. J.—Why should they not?

U. S.—We'll see. If you had the choice
to live under water you would change
about like the hippopotamus?

B. J.—Guess I would.

U. S.—Having no choice you stay
above the water?

B. J.—All I can.

U. S.—Now, then, I shall show that
social conditions are as compulsory upon
man as physical ones. Can you live
and do your work unless the shoemak-
er, the tailor, the bricklayer, the coal
miner and so forth worked and supplied
you with what you need?

B. J.—No, but neither could they live
unless I and other working farmers sup-
plied them

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS. BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS, NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

THE FIRM OF MAX HAYES AND HOWARD DENNIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: In order to properly understand the meaning of above title I have first to introduce to the readers of The People Mr. Howard Dennis. This gentleman is one of those unfortunates in whose thinking apparatus some screws have become loose. Imagine a little haggard man with rugged whiskers, garbed in a worn-out long-tailed coat and trousers to match, holding in his hand a "handkerchief," some kind of a rag which looks as if Mr. Dennis had wiped all the streets of Cleveland with it, and you have a true picture of the man. Thus he stands upon the platform, waving his hands, legs, whiskers, nose, ears and coat-tails in all directions, while he makes his "speech."

Let me add, that Mr. Dennis, like many lunatics suffers from a "mania with exaltation." He thinks himself a speaker even greater than Demosthenes. If you hear one of his "speeches" you have heard them all. The same contortions and the same "arguments." Last year he was killing Tom L. Johnson and his party. This year he tries to play the part of Knight St. George killing the dragon of "Anarchism allied with political Socialism," which is his favorite phrase.

Needless to say, no one takes any stock in the disconnected idiosyncrasy of this poor fellow. But don't think that he has no audience. It is always the signal for the "funniest show on earth" when Mr. Dennis mounts the platform and every newsboy from down town, all "kids," big and little, in fact everybody who comes to the Public Square for the sole purpose of having some fun gather around the "contortionist" and stand for two solid hours to "listen". In order that the fun may not become too great Mr. Dennis has the protection of three sturdy policemen, or the "iron hand of the law," as he himself terms it. And it is this poor lunatic which Kangaroo Max Hayes, alias "Mamie," joins hands with for the purpose of disturbing the S. L. P. meetings; and I can now go ahead with my little narrative.

The above described show takes place every noon on the Public Square. Section Cleveland S. L. P. holds meetings at the same place every Saturday night. These meetings are very successful, judging from the sale of pamphlets and the deep interest manifested by the audience, which is always very large. We find that the workmen are more than ever before inclined to investigate the principles of Socialism. The most important fact, however, is that the lies of the bogus Socialists about the S. L. P. do no longer make any impression upon the workers. They have reached the point where they no longer allow themselves to be deceived by phrases, but begin to investigate and think for themselves.

The most favorite lie of the bogus Socialists, namely: the S. L. P. "is opposed and an enemy to the economic organization of the working class" has, aside from a few hopeless blockheads or fanatic pure and simple, no longer any effect. The S. L. P. is steadily gaining ground.

Do you wonder, therefore, that the bogus Socialists are flying into a rage? They know that their miserable thing of a bourgeois platform sooner or later will and must drive the honest element out of their "party"; they know that one of their privately owned papers after the other is going out of existence, thereby revealing the inner weakness and decay of the "party"; they furthermore know that no nice words, no matter how "Socialistic" they may sound, will be able to nullify the record of the short but dirty and corrupt existence of their "party" and, finally, they know that the S. L. P. is at work, unceasingly and indefatigably, to disclose the fraudulent and contemptible character of their "movement". They know all this and, therefore, it is no wonder that they rent their venom on the S. L. P. and make common cause with a poor idiot like Howard Dennis, for the purpose of disturbing S. L. P. meetings.

It was left to Max Hayes, kicked out of the S. L. P. as a renegade to the revolutionary cause of the working class, to play this dirty card. It was he who on Saturday night, August 6th, waited impatiently for Howard Dennis to leave the platform, who to the delight of the newsboys and big "kids" fought the dragon "Anarchism allied with political Socialism." Let me state right here that this was the first time that Mr. Dennis "spoke" in the evening. Up to that night he gave only "matinee shows."

Hardly had Knight St. George-Dennis jumped to the ground when Mr. Hayes

got on the platform and continued the "noble work" of poor Dennis, namely: to disturb our meeting. At least, he tried to. If he did not succeed, it was certainly not his fault. Aside from a few "devoted Kangaroos" only some of the big "kids" who are out "for fun only" stood around him. Hayes made a genuine pure and simple trades union speech, so that even a Sam Gompers, had he been present, would have enjoyed the speech immensely. Hayes told his devoted Kangaroos and the big "kids" about the beauties of pure and simple trade unionism and how especially his own union, the Typographical Union, had "increased" wages so greatly. But this does not prevent "Mamie" to say, on other occasions, that "we must have Socialism," as under capitalism wages must necessarily fall lower and lower! Consistency, thou art a jewel!

One thing Max Hayes should have learned from experience that Saturday night: that it never will do for a man to submit too much to his feeling of rage.

After speaking a short time, poor "Mamie" was completely hoarse and had to confine himself to the "answering of questions." Well, we understand completely well why Mr. Hayes is so very sore. A man must despise himself if he, for the sake of a good job, by the grace of the pure and simple, now defends the very same thing which he not too very long ago denounced as worthless and detrimental to the interests of the working class time and again has condemned and, at the bottom of his heart, still to-day condemns, namely: pure and simple trade unionism of the Gompers stripe.

But Mr. Hayes can rest assured that all rage and all soreness will be of no avail to him and his party. The progress of the sound Socialist movement in this country does not depend upon a Hayes or any other individual, but solely upon the economic and industrial development and this development will, in spite of Hayes and his ilk and their lubbies and lying attacks upon the S. L. P., drive the workmen into the camp of the S. L. P., because this is the only party whose platform, principles and tactics are in harmony with that development.

It goes without saying that our speakers, Comrades Paul Dinger and John Kircher, were ready with their guns of undeniable proofs to fire hot shots at fakir Hayes who, at the end of the meeting, looked like the proverbial "thirty cents."

In conclusion, let me use this opportunity to impress upon all members of Section Cleveland the necessity of a regular and prompt attendance at the Saturday night meetings. As far as possible every comrade should be present at every meeting. Another thing, we need almost 10,000 signatures to secure for our candidates a place upon the official ballot. Comrades, having lists in hand, should push this work to the best of their ability and report as soon as possible to the organizer, Comrade Goerke, as to the number of signatures already gathered.

Labor Day is approaching and on this day every comrade should turn out with his lists as this day affords the best opportunity to get signatures. So, Comrades, roll up your sleeves and to work!

Fritz Jacobi.
Cleveland, O., August 12.

PLAGIARIZING, AS USUAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People: In looking over the correspondence column of the Baltimore "Sun" of Aug. 13, my attention was attracted by the correspondence headed "Socialism As A Remedy." I thought it very familiar. Looking at the name at the bottom I saw that it was Charles A. Cesky, a local bogus Socialist. Still this did not satisfy me. The article could not be Cesky's. Having a Weekly People of Aug. 6 handy I compared Cesky's correspondence with the article, "Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist, Socialist, Which Is Right?" and I found it to be the same, almost word for word. On Sunday, at our meeting, 3 other members and myself made another comparison, and at its conclusion, we were convinced that Cesky's correspondence was stolen from the Weekly People. Cesky is a reader of the Weekly People.

I was talking to a leading bogus Socialist, who is a letter carrier, and was a delegate to their late Chicago convention, to-day. He said "Why, that is nothing. Chas. A. Cesky will do that every time he gets a chance."

Section Baltimore, Socialist Labor Party, instructed me to send this information, not that the plagiarist can be stopped, but that it may be exposed as it deserves to be. R. W. Stevens, Organizer, Section Baltimore.
Baltimore, Md., August 15.

"FANATICISM"—WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A workman who claims to be a Socialist was heard to say to a member of the Socialist Labor Party recently: "I admire your enthusiasm for your Party, but deplore your fanaticism against all others who are not members of your Party." This is one of the oft-repeated statements which lack the basis of fact. A point in view neatly makes this clear.

At present there is a discussion going on in the columns of the Socialist Labor Party press as to whether or not it is practical to draw the line still sharper against the pure and simple trades unions by excluding from membership in the Socialist Labor Party members who consent to do duty in their respective trades union as shop stewards, pickets, etc. Every reader of the S. L. P. press is at liberty to give his or her view pro and con as they feel about the matter. All having been heard who desire to be heard the vote closes and if, in the wisdom of the majority of the members of the S. L. P., the matter becomes law, then it stands to reason the law will have to be enforced by those who have been entrusted with the enforcement, and if those officials, in honor bound to carry out the will of the Party, proceed to expel members who are affected by the law, can they be charged with bossism, narrowness, fanaticism, etc? What nonsense!

A Party such as the S. L. P., if it is to succeed in its mission, must have honor, it must have the courage to carry out the principles, tactics and laws of the organization. If it lacks in these qualities it is unfit to carry out its work and it will fail. The work is too serious to be trifled with and too important to be handled gingerly. The laws of the S. L. P. are well considered before they are adopted, but when they go into effect they are carried out, and that does not suit everybody, especially the fakirs and crooks. Hence the cry of "fanaticism!"

M. R.

Holyoke, Mass., August 15.

OFFICERSHIP IN PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Anent the resolution passed by the recent S. L. P. national convention, defining officership in a pure and simple trades union, I regard the measure as unwise, untimely and unfortunate, and hope it will meet with defeat at the hands of the membership when referred to them for vote. I cannot enumerate my reasons for declaring my opposition to the resolution, in the brief space allotted and will simply say that they are similar to those already given by several comrades whose communications have appeared in the columns of The People. I will only add the opinion that if the resolution be adopted by the referendum, a further shrinkage of our membership is likely, and a barrier is placed in our way in securing new members. On the other hand, if we vote down the proposition, we furnish our enemy, the labor fakir, with the opportunity he has been long waiting for, of taxing the S. L. P. with cowardice. But, humiliating as this will be, worse by far would be a check of the party's growth.

Alex. B. McCulloch.
Manchester, Va., August 15.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I agree with Comrade Campbell that the duty of the hour is to build up the Alliance, plus the party. If comrades, in order to live, are compelled to join a pure and simple union, and do picket duty, etc., and are aggressive, earnest men, we know, as in the case of Corrigan, how they can be made scapegoats of and thereby lose their bread and butter, and as the party cannot take care of its wounded to-day, then I believe it criminal for us to drive loyal comrades into the jaws of the labor fakirs.

Patrick Twomey,
New York City, August 15.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am sure that it will not be necessary to call the attention of the comrades to the fact that the pure and simple unions are based upon the idea of "mutual interests" between the employer and employee, whereas the S. L. P. stands squarely upon the class struggle; therefore, to my mind I cannot conceive how a Socialist can hold office in a pure and simple union without making a compromise, and deserting the very principles of Socialism.

Knowing as we do that the pure and simple union is one of the factors which stands in the way of the Socialist movement, we must do our duty, even if we were to be swept out of existence.

Jeremiah Devine.
Erie, Pa., August 15.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Discussing officership in pure and simple unions with party members, I find that those who do not belong, and do not have to belong to a union, favor the

proposed interpretation. Men who must belong, believe it too sweeping, debaring either from the party or the union. If from the union—from a chance to make a living. Some must perform certain duties or be fined. Splendid for the fakirs! One said he couldn't manfully refuse picket duty. He would be branded as a coward and that would taint the party. Fine chances these for the fakirs to force the hands of our comrades who may have been pounding them.

Contributors to the discussion should say whether or not they have to belong to a union. I don't have to belong, but I refuse to indulge in mock heroics while conditions force other party men into the unions. To be logical we should prohibit our members from belonging to the unions, 'tis that and payment of dues that gives strength, and not the petty stewardship and sick committee duties. At a crisis I would say: Get out altogether! but as it is—we are beating the air over trivialities.

John Hossack.

Jersey City, August 12.

V.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I favor the interpretation of officership in pure and simple unions of the last national convention. I cannot see where it will make trouble for our members holding union cards. When I joined the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the president of the local union said to me, when I took the oath of obligation: "In this Brotherhood you are required to take an obligation we've all taken, and I assure you that it will in no way conflict with your religious belief or POLITICAL OPINION. Under these conditions are you willing to take the obligation?" I was.

I will fight them on that ground and I will win at that!

Peter Jacobson.

Yonkers, August 10.

THE PRESENT QUESTIONS THE PART.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The G. A. R. encampment in Boston this year is now gone into history. As is usual in all great public demonstrations of the kind, the great "mass of the people" are relegated to the rear, while the political shysters and their numerous henchmen are thrown into the foreground, and, incidentally, furnished with "grand stand" reviewing seats, and all that appertains to the social and political pandemonium by which we are surrounded.

There is one remarkable feature about celebrations of national importance given under the reign of capitalism. It is that it always relates to the past, not a voice is raised, not a sound is heard, from the many survivors of the late civil war in regard to the future of the unfortunate white and black wage slaves, who have become industrial brothers as the result of that war. Yet, we Socialists, who are ever ready to recognize the evolution of men and events, may say to these grizzled, sunburnt veterans who paraded our streets here in Boston to-day: "All honor to you for the noble way in which you fought, consciously or unconsciously, in elevating your African brother to the dignity of political freedom; but if, as is now the case, enthroned capitalism seeks to deny by insidious legislation the privilege of political freedom to the white and black wage slaves of these United States, what are you going to do about it?"

"Next November, will it be a case of arrested development with you as a body? Will your 'Post Commanders,' and all the other political shysters in your ranks, lead you as voting cattle to again make a living lie of the childish voices that greeted you in your march as you passed the living flag composed of thousands of school children who are as yet fortunate that their wage slave fathers have not yet been deported or exiled for demanding the right to obtain even passable conditions of life in this 'Land of the Free and Home of the Brave'?"

"Colorado is not Boston, but it is in the United States, and your Rooseveltian and Parkerized political leaders dare not disobey their capitalist masters when they are ordered to remain silent, while the living lie is hurled in the face of your living flag, and that flag of union and strength is perverted and used as a shield to the most refined tyranny that has ever beset even the most despotic government."

"What will the rank and file of the G. A. R. do about it this coming November? Will they bolster up the living lie through the irresponsible, innocent voices of the children, or will they protest in an honest, manly fashion, by voting with us of the Socialist Labor Party next November for industrial and political freedom?"

Erin.

Boston, Mass., August 10.

CHICAGO OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, August 27.
Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Safe and Koch.
Milwaukee and Armistage. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Nielsen.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending Saturday, August 20, two hundred and forty-nine subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured. The States of New York, California, Illinois and Connecticut sent in a good portion of these. They have been doing fairly good work for some time. There are other States, such as Massachusetts, Colorado and Washington that are doing very little in this direction. The comrades in every State must push the circulation of the Weekly People. We should be able to report double the number of subscriptions that were secured this week. It isn't difficult to get readers. Let's all be up and doing.

Comrade Rutherford, who is sending in subs. right along from Holyoke, Mass., orders another five dollars' worth of sub. cards.

Comrade Goodwin sends in twenty subs. from Sacramento, Calif., almost all yearlies.

Section Minneapolis sends in eleven and orders five dollars' worth of sub. cards.

Others sending in five or more are: Section St. Louis, Mo., 12; H. A. Santee, New York City, 12; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., 10; F. Ellerman, Hartford, Conn., 8; J. Lutkenhaus, New York City, 8; W. W. Cox, Centralia, Ill., 6; Section Los Angeles, Cal., 6; Solomon, New York, 5; Ben Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, Ohio, 5; Newton Fulks, Paducah, Ky., 5.

We wish to state again that prepaid subscription cards are sold for cash only. No cards will be sent out on credit.

The article "The Irrepressible Class Conflict in Colorado" will not be published in one, but in several issues. Keep this in mind when sending in orders. The first installment will soon be published. It will consist of the preface, and will be complete in itself.

The Weekly People of September 3 will contain a special article on "The Evolution of the Glass Chimney Industry," by E. J. Dillon, S. L. P. candidate for Governor of Indiana. The issue following will contain a special article on "Carpentering and Joining," by H. J. Schade of Pittsburgh, Pa. Bundle orders for these special articles will be received at the usual rates. Must be in this office on the Tuesday preceding date of publication.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

No doubt, our Sections are busy getting rid of the literature bought during recent weeks. Last week shows a decline over the two preceding weeks. As the supply of literature now out runs low, we look for more good sales.

This week the principal sales have been as follows:

Section Superior, Wis., 2,000 leaflets; Section Minneapolis, 2,000; Section Grand Junction, Colo., 3,000; H. Jager, Organizer, Penn., 1,000; Kings County, N. Y., 4,500 Difference; Section Monroe County, N. Y., 10,000, assorted; Bridgeport, 1,000; Section Springfield, Mass., 1,000; G. A. Jennings, E. St. Louis, Ill., 2,000; 16th Assembly District, N. Y., 5,000, including 2,000 German "Which Is Right?"; West Hoboken, N. J., 1,000; and Brooklyn, 2,000 "Difference" and "Which Is Right?"

Section Superior ordered 2 "Value, Price and Profit" and 10 "What Means This Strike?"; 35th A. D. N. Y., 20 "Burning Question," and 20 "What Means This Strike?"; Minneapolis, 132, assorted; Wm. H. Carroll, Organizer of New York, 144 pamphlets, assorted; Progressive Socialist Club, N. Y., 112, assorted; Section Grand Junction, \$2.25, assorted; 34th Assembly District, New York, 50 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism" and 50 "What Means This Strike?"; 6th and 10th A. D., N. Y., "Strike", 20 English and 10 German; Cleveland, 50 "Strike", 25 "Reform and Revolution", and 25 "Socialism"; Mrs. B. Touroff, 36, assorted; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 200, assorted; B. H. Williams, Basin, Mont., 9 assorted; A. Hedlin, Bridgeport, 75 assorted; Section Detroit 62, assorted; T. P. Lehan, San Diego, Cal., \$1, assorted; Milwaukee, \$1.50, assorted; E. Clafflin, Perkinsville, Vt., \$1; Winona, Minn., 100, assorted; Henry Jager, 85, assorted; J. B. Ferguson, Tuolumne, Cal., \$2.70; and Chicago, \$8.85 worth.

Minneapolis, 1 Student's Marx, 2 Ideal City; John Raymond, Snoqualmie, Wash. 1 Woman Under Socialism; 1 Party Press; Mrs. B. Touroff, Brooklyn, 4 Woman Under Socialism; J. W. Leach, Providence, R. I., 1 Ideal City, 1 Party Press; St. Louis, Md., 1 Paris Commune; D. Goldstein, New York, 4 Pilgrim's Shell, 2 Silver Cross; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 Woman Under Socialism; Chas. Martin, Tacoma, Wash., 1 Student's Marx; Section Richmond, 1 Woman Under Socialism. Comrade Hunter of New York City worked part of the week and sold 20 Pilgrim's Shell.

Two photographs of the 11th National Convention, were ordered by J. C. Anderson, Tacoma Wash.; one by O. Ruckert.

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

G.D.B. GIRARD, KANSAS.—In the Weekly People of February 27 there appears an editorial entitled "Labor as 'Consumer'." This editorial criticizes a cartoon appearing in "the great Socialist paper" published in Girard, Kansas. In so doing, it takes up "the Consumer's problem," which is identical with your problem, and lays the "problem" bare in the following trenchant language:

"The working class are not concerned in the question of consumption. It is not as consumers, but as producers that the workingmen are needed. Only the capitalist class and its ashbarrel appendage, the middle class, who produce nothing and consume only, are interested in consumption. To these property-holding classes cheapness is vital. The less that costs them which they consume, the more wealth they have left over to turn into capital. Not so with Labor. LABOR IS SKINNED IN THE FACTORY. It is there that it is plucked. Being plucked, being left with a pittance, its consumption is reduced proportionally. Labor's CONSUMPTION is a consequence of what happens to him as a PRODUCER. A pictorial presentation of the system by which the capitalist plunders the workingman must, accordingly, represent the latter in the shop and shop only—THERE having the capitalists' hands sticking in his pockets, or their vampire tentacles sucking his life-blood."

"Let Labor have the full product of its toil IN THE SHOP, as PRODUCER, and his CONSUMPTION will take care of itself."

"The system of capitalist robbery is centered in the shop—the question is one of PRODUCTION, not of consumption. Thereby hang all the prophets and the law—the guard against capitalist chicanery to mislead, to boot."

D.R., PHILA., PA.—There are no documents to spare at this end. You can secure them by writing to the public officials in the places named in "The Difference."

P.L., OVERBROOK, KANSAS.—Anonymous communications are not published. As a guarantee of good faith the name and address of the writer must be known to this office. The workingman who can write so vituperatively of the rank and file of his own class is in need of considerable enlightenment himself. He overlooks the fact that, considering that all the means of instruction—the press, school, pulpit, political rostrum, etc.—are in the hands of the capitalist class and used in its interests, their ignorance and turpitude are perfectly logical and natural. They live according to the atmosphere they breathe. It will not do to inveigh against them. The bad influences of capitalism must be counteracted. This is a Herculean task, but the working

class is furnishing the Hercules with which to do it. It is building the Socialist press and literature. Extend the circulation of both; conduct a persistent, systematic plan of campaign to this end, and victory will finally result.

C.E.G. ISABELLA, CAL.—If you wish to learn from a workman's standpoint how "business is carried on" read the pamphlet "What Means This Strike?" The whole process is clearly and simply stated therein.

TO WRITERS ON RESOLUTION DEFINING PURE AND SIMPLE OFFICERSHIP.—Boil down 100 words not 1,000 is the limit set.

C.C.C., NEW YORK CITY.—1. The Eight Hour Law was declared unconstitutional by the Special Term Supreme Court, Justice White presiding, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 9.

2. Alton B. Parker was the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

3. No.

E.M.R., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Send particulars of Social Democratic Alderman Melms' amendment in favor of the Milwaukee Southern Railroad's right of way.

E.J.G., W. HOBOKEN, N. J.—Notice of Tuesday's Section meeting received too late. Allow more time for transmission by mail.

H.G.S., PITTSBURG, PA.—Manuscripts must await their turn, especially under present conditions, when, through the absence of Comrade De Leon, this office has not its usual working force. Your manuscript will be reached in due time. Being of a general nature, it will keep without spoiling.

NOTICE TO DEBATERS.—Owing to limited facilities this office cannot undertake to comply with requests to mail references and information on subjects to be debated. Keep a file of the Daily or Weekly People. Either one makes a handy reference library on a multitude of social and economic questions.

J.H.T., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—Your letter was forwarded to the National Secretary of the Canadian Socialist Labor Party. He, no doubt, will oblige you, if possible to do so, with the names and addresses desired.

C.C.C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; M.W., NEW YORK CITY; P.W., WICHITA, KANSAS; UNKNOWN, CLEVELAND, O.; H.H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; J.E.R., BOSTON, MASS.; S.M.D., SEATTLE, WASH.; E.R., SAN JOSE, CAL.; T.P.L., SAN DIEGO, CAL.; G.W.K., PUEBLO, COL.—Matter received.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONFERENCE.

Call for the State Conference of the Massachusetts S. L. P., 1904.

To the sections of the S. L. P. of Mass. Comrades:

The State conference of the party will be held in Boston, on Labor Day, (?) September 5, next. The conference will be called to order at 10 a. m., sharp. Delegates will be notified of the location and name of hall where the conference will be held later. The legal convention will be held the next day, September 6.

The General Committee desires that each section be represented at this conference. The sections in Western Massachusetts will take notice, and see to it that they elect delegates to this conference, and not do as in former years, leave the work to this end of the State.

The conference of 1904 will nominate the State ticket, presidential electors, etc., without the intervention of the referendum of previous years. For this, if for no other reason, every section should be represented.

The basis of representation is set forth in the State constitution, Article 4, Section 1, and sections will elect accordingly, and report the names of their delegates to the secretary of the General Committee as soon as elected.

There is much to be done at this conference, and it is to be hoped that each section in Massachusetts will send delegates.

For General Committee, Massachusetts S. L. P.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary,
99½ Chestnut Street,
Lynn, Mass.
Lynn, August 3, 1904.

DETROIT AGITATION MEETINGS.

Section Detroit, Mich., will hold outdoor agitation meetings every Saturday, beginning at 8 p. m., at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues.

Crawford, New Jersey. At least every Section should have one of these convention pictures, and the members too, will want them. Send in your orders as early as possible.

Only a very few of the Sections have taken up the work of getting our books into the public libraries. A great deal can be done in that direction at practically no cost. Make a request for "The Pilgrim's Shell" also take up "Woman Under Socialism"—go to all the public libraries, and let several members make the request. This will accomplish good in several ways. A comrade from one Section which got "Woman Under Socialism" into the library with very little trouble, writes: "I went to the public library last Saturday and also this evening and the book was out." This shows that it reaches the public. Let every Section take up the "Pilgrim's Shell" this week. Make the request and give them the name of the translator and publisher.

In this connection we want to call your attention to the "Labor Library." All of those Sections that haven't complied with our request of a few weeks ago should act at once. We don't want to be at the labor and expense of writing you again on this. Send in the subscriptions.

If you want the German "Which Is Right", send in your order at once.

Another leaflet, single sheet, "The Political Situation" is now ready. 100,000 have been ordered by the N. Y. S. E. C. Who's next?

YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Open air meetings will be held in Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y., at 8 p. m., on the following dates:

Saturday, August 27.—Chairman, A. J. Orme. Speakers: Joseph H. Sweeney of Yonkers, and Charles Chase of Colorado.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read
street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
—National Secretary, P. O. Box 350, Lon-
don, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2-6 New Read street, New York City (The
Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not in
this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Members, Friends and Sym-
pathizers of the Socialist Labor
Party.

Greeting:—The National Convention
of the Socialist Labor Party has been
held, its National Ticket has been placed
in the field and the National Campaign,
with all its possibilities for constructive
work in behalf of our cause, is now be-
fore us.

To successfully conduct war, the
miners of war are required; and to suc-
cessfully conduct a campaign, with the
political arena of the nation for a battle
field, also requires means—and large
means at that—in order to reach the
many thousands of working class voters
that must be made acquainted with what
the Socialist Labor Party has to say to
them. Speakers must be sent out, litera-
ture must be distributed, meetings ar-
ranged, halls hired, in short, money must
be expended if the message of the S. L.
P. is to be carried to the working class
of the land.

The field of this campaign looks to be
singularly free from confusing issues.
Due to a combination of circumstances
known to us all, the currency question
which in the past led astray so many
workmen with but a partial under-
standing of their interests, has been
practically eliminated from the field and
now the capitalist identity of what may
fittingly be called the Democratic-Re-
publican party—always obvious to the
Socialist—now stands out so glaringly
that even the most superficial, eye, even
the most thoughtless of the working
class, are bound to almost fall over it.
They are bound, when comparing the
two, to ask themselves: "Where is the
difference?" to which the answer in-
evitably must be: "There is no differ-
ence!"—unless it be the difference be-
tween the Republican habit of bull-
penning and thumb-stringing the work-
ing class a la Idaho and Colorado, and
the Democratic habit of shooting the
working class into submission a la Buf-
falo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the
labor-misleading, middle-class dema-
gogues of Bryanism, now stands in a
position where the "most solid interests
of the country" flock to the Parker
standard; so deceptive is the duplica-
tion that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were
he still with us, might be puzzled to
know on which side to line up.

There is further approach to the S. L.
P., and to every sense of decency as well,
that abortion which parades under and
besmirches the name of Socialism—the
"Socialist" alias "Social Democratic,"
party, the logical heir to defunct Bryan-
ism and equally logical aspirant to in-
cipient Hearstism. An outpost of the
political forces of capitalism, doing picket
duty for the capitalist class in conjunc-
tion with its labor fakir allies, a barrier
and an obstacle to the revolutionary
movement of the American working
class, the S. L. P., must fight this abor-
tion and surmount this barrier at all
cost. There can be no clear pathway
for the forces of the Social Revolution
until this ulcer has been removed from
the body of the American Labor Move-
ment.

There is work ahead for the S. L. P.,
work that must be done sooner or later,
and now is the time and opportunity to
do a goodly portion of it. All of you
who are one with us in aim and purpose,
whether in the party organization or out
of it, fall to now and contribute your
share in keeping with your means. Hold
up the hands of the Socialist Labor
Party—the only hope of America's prole-
tariat—in this hour of golden hour of
opportunity and enable it to do that which
must be done. Call upon those you know
to be with us, arouse those still asleep,
and let every penny that can be gotten
for S. L. P. propaganda find its way into
the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

"The emancipation of the workers
must be the work of the working class
itself," from which follows that the
campaigns of the working class must be
fought with the pennies of the working
class.

Send all contributions (all of which
will be acknowledged in this paper) to
the National Secretary of the Socialist
Labor Party, and address same to
HENRY KUHN,
2-6 New Read street, Box 1576,
New York City.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting August 12. Maxwell
in chair. Weitzel and Craig absent with
excuse. Minutes of previous meet-
ing adopted.

Communications: From Section Van-
couver, vote for London as seat of con-
vention, acknowledging receipt of special
assessment stamps and credentials of Mc-

Donald, delegate to International Con-
gress; announcing expulsion of C. Han-
burg, for failure to appear to answer
charges, and sending copy of letter to
Mr. Nige, returning his application for
membership, showing him to have joined
the "Socialist" party, and requesting
that same be sent to The People for pub-
lication. Received and request granted.
From Section Toronto, regarding Organi-
zation in Hamilton. Received. From
Hamilton, applying for charter. Charter
granted. From Toronto, sending money
order, acknowledging receipt of special
assessment stamps, announcing election
of committee to look after delegates to
convention and inquiring whether to
secure hall for latter. Received and
Section Toronto instructed to procure
hall.

The N. E. C. finds Toronto elected as
seat of National Convention. Conven-
tion will be called to order at 2:30 p.
m., on Saturday, September 3rd, 1904.

The National Secretary was ordered
to draw on treasurer for postage, and
the rental of meeting place was fixed
at 50 cents a month, to be paid monthly.
W. D. Forbes, Recording Sec'y.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Previously acknowledged: \$67.00
Sam Schwarzman, New York... 1.00
J. S. Tidball, Columbus, O... 1.00
J. Raymond, Snoqualmie, Wash... 1.00
Anton Hoelzer, Jenny Lind, Ark... 2.30
G. A., New York... 1.00
A. C. Fisher, New Haven, Conn... 1.00
Chas. Singer, Pittsburgh, Pa... 1.50
Section Richmond Co., N. Y., 1/3
on account of lists... 2.50
New York County Committee,
1/3 on account of list 279... 3.58
George Luck, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
on account of list 538... 1.00
G. S. Hoffecker, Santa Monica,
Cal... .50
A. Brennecke, Salinas, Cal... 1.00
Geo. Anderson, Salinas, Cal... 1.00

Total... \$84.38
Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

A regular meeting was held at Phila-
delphia on August 11. Comrade Erwin
chairman. Minutes of previous meeting
approved as read.

Communications:—From Daily People
Press Security League, blanks for
pledges, ordered distributed. From H.
Kuhn, that Jager would start tour Au-
gust 13 in Philadelphia. From Reading,
campaign funds, dues and report on sig-
natures. From Comrade Rager, Brad-
dock, asking for names of sympathizers
in Johnston, Altoona and Patton; sec-
retary furnished same. From Altoona,
dues, donation, and report little can be
done for nomination papers. From
Scranton, progress on signatures good.
From Allentown, \$10 for Campaign
Fund. From North Wales, as to Jager's
meeting for Quakertown. From Shelby,
on same matter.

The State secretary reports having
received papers from delegate to national
convention.

On motion it was decided to go into
discussion of route for Jager's tour, and
the following was mapped out:—Reading,
August 13-14; Easton, August 15;
Quakertown, August 16; Allentown, Au-
gust 17-18; Scranton, August 19-20-21;
Wilkesbarre, August 22-23; Pottsville,
August 24-25; Harrisburg, 26-27; Alto-
ona, August 28-29; Patton, August
30-31; Allegheny County, September
1-2-3-4; Erie, September 5-6-7; Phila-
delphia, September 9-10. It was decided
to start Comrade Jager from Philadel-
phia with forty copies of the Weekly
People and 1,000 leaflets; also to have
100 copies of the Weekly People sent to
Easton for organizer to call for, and
again have 1,000 leaflets sent to Allen-
town. The comrades in other places
where Jager visits are to supply them-
selves in advance with papers and leaf-
lets.

The State secretary was instructed to
arrange for tour as laid down. He re-
quested that a sub-committee be elected
to do that work; decided adversely. The
State secretary was also instructed to
bring the documents of national delegate
before the State Committee at next
meeting, and a vote of censure was
passed for neglect to do so at this meet-
ing.

The receipts were \$14.30; expenses,
\$3.41.

Edmund Seidel,
Recording Secretary.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA.

A regular meeting of Section Phila-
delphia was held on August 7. Comrade
Erwin, chairman. Minutes of previous
meeting approved.

Bills:—\$2.35 to New York Labor News
Company, ordered paid; \$3.00 hall rent,
ordered paid.

Correspondence:—From Comrade Sar-
ford, desiring to deposit card and pay
arrear in and to Section Providence.
granted. From Daily People, requesting
subs for Labor Library, organizer was
ordered to attend to same. From the
New York Labor News Company, asking
for cash accompaniment with orders;

Literature agent ordered to comply.
From State Committee, desiring funds
for Jager's tour; also campaign subscrip-
tion lists, the monies collected thereon
to be divided into three equal parts to
go respectively to national, State and
local purposes; these were turned over
to Campaign Committee.

Weekly People agent reports receiving
bundle of sixty papers weekly, and debt
to New York Labor News Company has
been reduced from \$11 to about \$5. Cam-
paign Committee reports successful open
air meetings, and since banner has been
run up inquiries being made as to dif-
ference between the "Socialist" and So-
cialist Labor Party; also reports success
with nomination papers, three being
filled to date, nine more part filled, and
requiring more papers; also recommends
the comrades to organize into a body and
take in hall games in open lots where
many workmen gather, and then col-
lect signatures. Recommendation adopt-
ed.

The following officers were elected
for ensuing term:—Organizer, James
Ray; recording secretary, James Erwin;
financial secretary, A. Mullien; Weekly
People agent, Charles Durner. The for-
mer standing committees were continued
in office.

The organizer was instructed to call
section meetings by postal card and also
insert notice in Weekly People. The
State secretary was requested to supply
more nomination papers. Ordering of
leaflets was left to the literature agent.
On motion the proceedings of this meet-
ing were ordered published in the Weekly
People.

The receipts were \$9.37; expenses,
\$9.15.

Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at S. L. P. Hall,
Hartford, Conn., August 14, with F.
Fellerman in the chair.

Roll call showed delegates from New
Britain and Kensington absent.

Minutes of previous two meetings
were approved as read.

The delegates from Hartford and
Rockville presented new credentials,
which were found correct, and the dele-
gates obligated and seated.

The following new officers were elect-
ed: A. Gierginsky, secretary; F. Fell-
erman, treasurer; E. Sherman, recording
secretary.

Correspondence:—From National Sec-
retary Henry Kuhn in regard to obtain-
ing speakers, sending dues stamps and
receipts for same and remittance for In-
ternational Congress stamps. From
Rockville about date for open-air meet-
ings, forwarding \$5 for a block of pre-
paid subscription blanks and \$4 for can-
vassers fund.

From Bridgeport, sending \$6 for dues
stamps, reporting successful Jager meet-
ings, and requesting to get H. Jager for
them for one week in October.

From Adam Marx, sending 50 cents
for canvassers fund, sending clipping
from local paper, and other matter.

From M. J. Bomstead, stating that
sickness at home has prevented him
from doing much in the canvassing line,
reporting work done, subs secured, etc.

From H. Jager, incomplete report of
work done in the State and promising
a detailed report later.

From Labor News Co., replying to
inquiries about literature sent to M. J.
Bomstead, and forwarding bill for same.

From Section Hartford, sending finan-
cial report and \$6.50 for canvassers
fund.

Moosup sends \$11 for canvassers fund.
Correspondence, on motion, received and
referred to new business.

Treasurer's report received as fol-
lows: On hand, July 1, \$100.67; income
for July, \$61.71; total, \$162.38. Expenses
for July, \$22.61. On hand August 1,
\$139.77.

New business:—The following instruc-
tions were given to the secretary:

To communicate with H. Jager about
touring the State, and H. Kuhn about
procuring speaker for October. To send
out call to sections to make nomination
for Senator and Judge of Probate in
their respective districts to complete
State ticket and have them inform this
committee about the number of ballots
wanted by them, also if they desire rep-
resentative tickets printed for them, and
to state number wanted and forward
proper names for same.

F. Fellerman and A. Gierginsky were
elected a committee to draw up an ap-
peal to the voters of the State, to be
used as a leaflet.

This committee will meet during the
campaign the 2d and 4th Sundays. Sec-
tion New Britain is called upon to take
notice of the above and have delegate
present at next meeting.

Sections not having settled for Inter-
national Congress stamps are requested
to do so at once.

Bills of Labor News Co. and M. J.
Bomstead were ordered paid.

Send all communications to A. Gier-
ginsky, 136 Governor street, Hartford,
Conn. Adjourned.

E. Sherman, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held August 14 at 143 Beacon
avenue, Jersey City. Comrade Berdan,
chairman.

The reports and communications show
that the organization is being roused to
its old time activity.

That there is a constitutional right of
free speech, seems not yet to have come
to the knowledge of New Jersey officials,
or perhaps they think it "cuts no ice,"
when it comes to that privilege being ex-
ercised by workmen.

At New Brunswick a fine meeting was
held recently and some of the "good"
citizens there say we shan't hold another.
Since the meeting spoken of, six men
there have joined the party, and we are
going to send Comrade Herrschaft, our
candidate for governor, to speak there,
and see what the "good" citizens will do
about it.

At Passaic the police stopped a meet-
ing last Saturday by placing Comrade
Klawnski, the speaker, under arrest.
The police wanted the meeting held at
an out-of-the-way place they selected,
where an audience could not be gathered.
The Kangaroo, or as it calls itself in
this State, the "Socialist" party, go any
old place the police tell them, even up a
dark alley, seeming content so long as
they are permitted to talk to them-
selves.

In Newark the police have changed
their tactics, no officers being sent to
recent meetings. Unusual hostility has
been shown by the crowds, but it is the
hoodlum element that makes the trouble.
The police have been telephoned to, ask-
ing that officers be sent to preserve
order. Men are promised but fail to
show up. The working class element
in the crowd helps us to keep things in
shape.

In Rahway, recently, while S. T. & L.
A. comrades were getting ready to hold
a meeting at Main and Cherry streets,
his honor, the mayor, came up and asked,
"What's this to be, a meeting?" He was
told yes. "Well you can't hold it here."
He was asked if he proposed to override
the right of free speech. "No, not that,
but you blocked up this thoroughfare
once before and we can't allow that."

The police chief came along and said
he had a better place opposite the depot.
Quite a crowd had assembled by this
time and the speaker thought he could
increase it by going to the depot escorted
by the mayor and the chief. The speak-
er announced the change of place and
invited the crowd to go along. Of course
they went and gathered many more on
the way. When the meeting got well
started at the new place a Pennsylvania
Railroad engine was pulled up opposite
the speaker and began blowing off steam
and kept it up to the discomfiture of the
audience. These tricks of the ruling
powers did not impress the citizens at
all favorably, and the speaker rubbed it
in, that they were so treated because as
workmen they had so long submitted to
exploitation and indignities that it
was not expected they would resent any-
thing.

In Hudson County we keep the Kan-
garoo hunting their holes by spreading
that disinfected called "The Difference."
Last Saturday night some of them were
about to hold a meeting, but spying two
S. T. & L. A. men in the crowd they
held back so long that the few people
who had gathered got tired and wandered
away.

All the sections, with one exception,
report good active work being done.
Three new members have joined Section
Hoboken, and two more Newark com-
rades have joined the Press Security
League. Organizations are requested to
push the subscription lists and turn in
some money on them to the S. E. C.
We have lots of work to do and no funds.
A man must be sent out in unorganized
counties. Readers of The People, who
are not members of the party, and de-
siring to help in the work, may send
contributions to the undersigned.

John Hossack, Secretary.

36 Pearsall Avenue,
Jersey City.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.

Los Angeles, Cal., July, 1904.

Report of California State Executive
Committee, Socialist Labor Party, for
six months ending June 30, 1904.

During the past six months a con-
siderable amount of agitation work has
been done in this State, thousands of
leaflets have been distributed and our
list of subscribers to the Weekly People
has been greatly increased. A canvasser
for the party press has been on the road
most of the time and our agitation has
been carried into localities, where little
or no work has been done for our party
previously. The result is an increase in
our membership, an increased demand
for our literature and more activity all
around.

As will be remembered Chas. Pierson
began to tour this State on January 1, as
canvasser and organizer, and continued
for about seven weeks or up to February
20, when, while in San Francisco, he
was discharged, and expelled from the
party for conduct unbecoming a mem-

ber and insubordination. On March 21,
Comrade R. C. Goodwin was engaged to
canvass for the party press, sell litera-
ture and distribute leaflets. From that
time up to the present date, Comrade
Goodwin has been on the road almost
continually and has done splendid work
for the party. You have been kept in-
formed on the work done each month
and will undoubtedly understand the
stimulus it has given to the movement,
and realize the necessity for continuing
the work.

Section San Francisco, which was or-
ganized at the beginning of the year with
eleven members, reported on July 1 a
membership in good standing of seven-
teen. The young section has had every
thing to contend with and enormous
obstacles to fight against and overcome,
but in spite of all that has been done
by our enemies to kill it, the section has
steadily gained ground and is to-day in
a splendid, healthy condition, composed
of active and determined men.

Section Los Angeles County is hold-
ing its own and doing well, but is some-
what handicapped because of an ordi-
nance prohibiting street speaking. A
systematic distribution of literature is
carried on. The section reported on Jan-
uary 1 forty-four members in good stand-
ing and forty-five on July 1.

Section Santa Clara County has not
as yet set in its half-yearly report,
but as near as we can judge the section
has ten members in good standing, which
is three less than we reported on Jan-
uary 1.

Of members at large we had on Jan-
uary 1 sixteen in good standing, on July
1 we had thirty-four, an increase of
eighteen members.

The total membership in the State
on January 1, 1904 was eighty-four, on
July 1 it was 106, or an increase of twen-
ty-two for the six months.

Our members-at-large have been par-
ticularly active in Humboldt and
Tuolumne counties and in Red Bluff,
Tehama County. At Red Bluff we have
six members.

For the S. E. C., Geo. Anderson,
Secretary.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 8 P. M.

Twelfth Assembly District—Southeast
corner of Sheriff and Rivington streets.
Chairman, H. Liroff. Speakers: Jo-
seph Schlossberg, S. Smilansky and J.
Chaiken; Jewish meeting.

Thirteenth Assembly District—South-
west corner of Thirty-eighth street and
Eighth avenue. Chairman, E. Hen-
drichs. Speakers: H. A. Santee, R. Downs
and T. Haupt.

Hugarian Socialists—Northwest corner
of Goerck and Stanton streets. Chairman,
A. Ranz. Speakers: I. Schaefer, A. Bod-
narik and T. Braunstein.

33rd Assembly District—113th street
and 1st avenue. Speakers: Baldelli and
Messina (Italian Meeting).

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th, 8 P. M.

6th Assembly District—S. E. corner
of Hudson and Bleeker streets. Speak-
ers: P. Quinlan, P. Walsh and L. Wieder.

14th Assembly District—S. W. cor-
ner of 10th street and 2nd avenue. Chair-
man, John Kelly. Speakers: James T.
Hunter, candidate for Congress, Joseph
Klein and J. Friedman.

30th Assembly District—80th street
and 2nd avenue. Chairman, T. Haupt.
Speakers: Frank Campbell and A. Sater.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29th, 8 P. M.

16th Assembly District—N. W. corner
of 5th street and avenue D. Chairman,
H. Dobzynski. Speakers: John J. Kinne-
ally, L. Wieder and T. Haupt.

35th Assembly District—Bathgate and
Tremont avenues. Speakers: August Gil-
haus, candidate for Congress, A. Sater
and A. Levine.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30th, 8 P. M.

Progressive Socialist Club—N. E. cor-
ner of Orchard and Grand streets. Chair-
man: S. Meyrowitz. Speakers: Joseph
Schlossberg, candidate for Congress, S.
Smilansky and J. Chaiken.

3rd Assembly District—Carmine and
Bleeker streets. Speakers: R. Downs,
candidate for Congress, Pat Walsh and
Pat Quinlan.

6th Assembly District—N. W. corner
of Hudson street and 2nd avenue. Chair-
man, S. Donath. Speakers: J. Eck, J.
Friedman.

28th Assembly District—77th street
and 1st avenue. Chairman, J. Slevin.
Speakers: H. A. Santee and Chas. Chase.
34th Assembly District—South side of
125th street, between 3rd and Lexington
avenues. Chairman, John Scherer. Speak-
ers: August Gilhaus, candidate for Con-
gress and F. A. Olpp.

BROOKLYN OPEN AIR MEETINGS.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

7th A. D.—Fort Hamilton avenue and
40th street. Speakers: H. A. Santee and
Paul Augustine.

PATERSON OPEN AIR MEETING.

There will be an open air meeting on
the corner of Main and Van Houten sts.,
on Monday evening, August 29, addressed
by Chas. H. Chase.

COX AT ZEIGLER.

(Continued from page 1)

were stealing chickens and in shooting
them one guard shot another. A miner
happened to be coming along from fishing
and they arrested him. He had nothing
to shoot with.

There was another report this morning
that the miners fired over fifty shots
into a coach load of men being taken to
Zeigler, at a switch located at Chris-
topher, five miles distant, and the depu-
ties returning the fire shot holes in a
couple of buildings, but no one was in
them. The facts in this case are that
a coach load of Field's detectives from
Chicago, about twenty-five, were switched
into the Zeigler switch about 9 o'clock.
The writer was an eye witness, having
just closed a meeting to which not only
all the miners but all other citizens had
attended, mostly in their shirt sleeves, it
being warm. Going over to the depot
with the crowd the train pulled up to
the switch about 100 yards above the depot.
The detectives got off the train and got
into the special car and, when pulling
out, began to shoot out of the windows
of the coach. About fifty shots were
fired by the detectives and not the
miners. If one shot had been fired by
the miners I could have seen it, but there
was none.

I saw these detectives the next morn-
ing and talked with one of them, having
known him since a boy. His name is
Edward Boiley and he was raised in
Collinsville, Ill. He told me he had been
guarding Italian "scabs" in the packing
houses in Chicago. He was sent down
here last night, but he was getting sick of
his job.

In conclusion, these miners in the tent
camp are being kept by the union, eating
three substantial meals per day. They
are peaceable. They have no arms and
are staying away from Zeigler. Leiter
will have to hire some one to do some-
thing desperate and lay it on them to get
the militia.

The miners are not hopeful of winning
and are seeking employment elsewhere,
and leaving as fast as they can. The
treatment they are getting from the
union is good and causing them to love
it.

I learned that one of the State officers
had warned them against me, but I had
an interesting crowd and a great im-
pression was made, showing them that if
they won out they would have nothing
but their scabby fakir-led organization,
with a measly wage, and still be nothing
but wage slaves, showing them with
the legal argument embodied above how
their much-loved union would be smashed
by the Judiciary, and introducing the
S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P., showed them
the necessity of a combination of eco-
nomics and politics to which many
agreed.

I had just told them that Leiter would
do some desperate act and lay it on
them. This had hardly quit ringing in
their ears when the shooting occurred.
I was then treated with respect.

An honest set of miners, like in Col-
orado, are those here, but befuddled by
the fakirs. The fakirs' graft is in dan-
ger and they know it, hence they fear an
S. L. P. agitator; but the S. L. P. agi-
tator that used to be kicked by the rank
and file by order of the fakir is now being
welcomed. The fakir will get the last
hard kick by this same rank and file,
which will put him out of business with
a black stain that can never be removed.
On with the fight, comrades, victory is
ours!

W. W. Cox.

WISCONSIN AGITATION.

Continued from page 1.

comrade, went arm in arm with Gallifet
the butcher of the Paris Commune; how
the S. D. P. Alderman Melms, with the
consent of his organization, amended a
motion to give to the Milwaukee South-
ern railroad the right of way for 25
years. At this juncture one of the S.
D. P. men in the crowd made the remark
that there must have been a reason for
this action, although it was against
their platform. A tumult ensued. Cries
of "That is a lie," "The S. L. P. is dying",
"Deleontes", "We shall prove you are
liars", etc., were heard. The speaker
retorted with an invitation to take the
box after he would be through and
then and there disprove what he had
said about the S. D. P., but when he
did get through and called upon his erst-
while interrupters, not once but several
times, to come forward and state their
case if they had one, the most profound
silence reigned. They fled, accompanied
by the applause and laughter of the